Vote for the Only Party That Fights for Every Right of the Negro People—Vote Communist!

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Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

NATIONAL EDITION

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10,000 MORE DYERS PLAN STRIKE

COAST STRIKE DEPORTEES HERDED IN N.Y.

MILITANTS LOCKED UP IN SOLITARY

Workers Group Stays One Deportation With Writ

Victims of the Roosevelt-Perkins drive against the foreign born, a trainload of deportees, many of them picked up because of their militant strike activity on the West Coast, were herded on Ellis Island under guard on Monday, to await deportation.

Two of the workers, John Ujick from Tacoma, Wash., who had come on the deportation train, and Chris Popoff, who has been on the island for 45 days, were put into solitary confinement yesterday by a Mr. Forman, an immigration official, for taking up a collection among the new arrivals to buy tobacco and other small items for the old deportees.

One of the workers, Ray Carlson, a Swedish worker from Tacoma, Wash., who had been active in the International Labor Defense there, was temporarily saved from deportation by a writ of habeas corpus obtained by the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

The trainload of workers had been picked up all along the way from Seattle to New York. Among the deportees are several militant strikers who were ordered deported for their activity in the great marin strike on the West Coast.

The prison train had barred windows which the workers were not allowed to open. Uniformed federal officers kept the deportees in close quarters.

Among the deported workers is Oscar Mannisto of Astoria, Ore., a leader of the Finnish workers. He has been in this country for more than 25 years. He was forced to leave his wife and three children behind.

STEPS TAKEN TO DEFEND 8 IN GEORGIA

The National Executive Committee of the International Workers Order, a cooperative workers insurance society, announced yesterday that it had taken steps for a nation-wide campaign to force the release of eight of its members arrested in Atlanta, Georgia, on charges of possessing and distributing insurrectionary literature.

The charges are based on the possession of membership cards of the organization by the eight and on the discovery of working class literature in the home of one member of the organization.

The arrests occured on Oct. 14.

The eight who were arrested are Fannie Aderhold, Julia Jones, Clarence Weaver, Will Moreland, Joseph Moreland, Edgar King, John Grant and Lucille Lawrence.

Nathan Shaffer, secretary of the special committee of seven chosen to organize the defense drive in cooperation with the International Labor Defense has announced that the entire membership of the organization's 900 branches as well as the membership of other organizations will be enlisted in the fight to defend the right of Southern workers to belong to working class organizations.

Preliminary defense steps already taken consist of telegrams sent to the eight Negro prisoners assuring them of the support of the I. W. O. and a vigorous telegram of protest to Governor Talmadge of Georgia.

The message to the prisoners said: "Just learned of your arrest in outrageous raid and your being held without bail under charge of insurrection. We pledge you our completest support and will spare no effort to secure your unconditional freedom. Are taking all legal steps as well as all other steps necessary to fight this horrible outrage. Are also mobilizing tens of thousands of our members for the purpose of securing unconditional release. We will carry on struggle to maintain right to organize into our fraternal benefit society everyone regardless of race, color, sex, creed, political beliefs or religion."

The special defense committee has retained counsel for the arrested members in Atlanta and is preparing to send a legal representative to Atlanta from New York.

90,000,000 Builders of Socialism Go to Soviet Polls Next Month

Molotov Tells How 17 Years Have Made a New Electorate

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (By Wireless).—Reminding the workers of the world of the great difference in significance between Soviet and capitalist elections, V. M. Molotov, chairman of the Council of Peoples' Commissars, in an article in Izvestia discusses the significant change in the composition of the new Soviet electorate and dwells on the fact that a new peasantry and a new class of intellectuals has been born out of 17 years of proletarian dictatorship.

"Since Socialist forms have occupied a dominant position throughout the national economy, not only workers and employees in the Soviet state but also peasants on the collective farms have become the direct builders of Socialist society," writes Molotov.

"The Soviet elections, when their tasks are thoroughly explained, when at the same time a verification of the work of all Soviets is conducted, as well as a verification of the relations toward them on the part of the toilers—these elections will serve as the most important lever for further raising the role of the Soviets in the construction o socialism.

90,000,000 Will Vote

"At this year's elections 90,000,000 voters will be able to participate. This alone eloquently speaks of the significance of Soviet democracy. The main basis of the achievements of the Soviet regime are the achievements of the dictatorship of the proletariat of the U. S. S. R., climaxed in the Communist leadership of our Party.

Soviet Elections Are Class Elections

"The elections to Soviets in certain external features are sometimes compared with elections to bourgeois parliaments. Essentially these are altogether different matters. Ordinarily now no one argues, not even persons hostile to Communism, concerning the class nature and proletarian essence of the Soviets. There can be no question of any group hostile to the Soviet regime daring openly to show its nose during the new Soviet elections. This in no way frees us from the obligation to resist anti-Soviet attempts of the enemy and to expose attempts to put in the Soviets alien nonreliable elements who use the liberal phrases of all opportunists.

"Our task lies in this, that the very composition of the Soviets renews and replenishes the loyal dictatorship of the proletariat with new activists, especially from the men and women workers among the collective farmers, from the collective farm youth and from the non-Party masses. The confidence of the masses towards the Soviets as organs of struggle for the complete liquidation of the remnants of bourgeois classes and classes generally must be further raised, and the Soviets become more closely connected with the masses. Marching under the banner of these tasks and widely developing self-criticism in the struggle against short comings in the work of the Soviets means marching under the banner of Lenin and Stalin, marching forward without waverings against any and all enemies of the working class, genuinely fighting for the victory of Communism."

Copy of Letter From Haywood Patterson to Ben Davis, Editor of Negro Liberator

Haywood Patterson
Kilby Prison
Montgomery, Ala.
Oct. 20, 34

Ben Davis
2162 7th Ave.
New York, N. Y.
My dear Mister Davis:

Your encouraging letter has been received some few days ago and read with great interest, really it was more than a great pleasure to hear from you and to know that you and Mrs. Norris are well and back in New York again now I am indeed very sorry to say that Mr. Leibowitz is making a great mistake really He must be trying to deceive the wonderful I .L .D. or he just having a dream that I signed such papers I cant recall nor can I remember signing such papers nor neither do Mr. Leibowitz.

As I understood the papers I did signed which means for him to continue in the case through the I. L. D. thats what I thought I were signing well I am Daffy I mean I am half crazy I just can realize and I must admit that I don't know whether I signed such papers or not and if I did I didnt mean to do it intentionally. Now I am wanting you to write me just as soon as you receive this and tell me better things so that I will know better and again I dont believe the many mean things that I have heard about the I. L. D. I knew it is all lies. Now I am getting along as best I can. At the present hoping to hear from you real soon and thank a lot for the offer but I dont need anything always

HAYWOOD PATTERSON

TWO SHOT IN DENVER FERA STRIKE

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 30.—At least two workers were shot and scores injured today when police fired thirty shots into a mass picket line which sought to stop work on F.E.R.A. projects here. The strikers, some of whom were from nearby Arapahoe County, where all projects are shut down tight following a strike in Englewood, drove in a motorcade to stop all work in the Denver area.

As the strikers mingled with the workers on the project at South Platte River, police attacked and attempted to arrest several leaders. At the intervention of the strikers and workers, police fired a round, aiming at the leaders. One man, Sam Brown, was shot in the hip. Patrolman Marshall Stanton said that he had shot a man in the stomach; the wounded man was not found and was believed to have been rescued by his fellow strikers.

As the workers re-assembled their ranks, police sped into riot cars and attempted to break up the motorcade and march. One police car, headed full speed into the workers' ranks, swerved as the workers refused to give way, and crashed into a filling station, injuring two policemen.

In nearby Arapahoe County, about 3,000 workers are affected by the walk-out of 600 in Englewood following a cut in wages from $45 to $18 a month. The strikers demanded the removal of Relief Director Shawver, who, to make a good record, the strikers claim, returned unexpended money as "surplus" rather than spend it for needed relief. School children have been denied free lunches and winter clothing has not been issued.

U. S. SEEKS TO SMASH A&P UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—An attempt to satisfy the union smashing campaign of the A. and P. company is being made here by the National Labor Relations Board, which proposes to engineer an "employes' election to determine collective bargaining," it is reported. Such an election, dominated by the rabid anti-union firm, would be engineered to result in a decision against the seven unions which are now striking against discrimination in Cleveland and Milwaukee A. and P. stores.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 30.—The A. and P. company selected Cleveland as the first place to launch its union-smashing drive because the company is known to have made less profits in Cleveland than in other points. The A. and P., which locked out 1,900 employes and closed its stores rather than recognize the A.F.L. unions, made net profits of $20,478,000 in the year ending Feb. 29, 1934 and a net profit of $22,732,000 in the year ending Feb. 28, 1933. The company on Sept. 1, this year, paid an extra dividend of $1 per share of common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividends. But in Cleveland the company did not make these colossal profits.

The seven A. F. of L. unions began picketing the A. and P. stores here after many union members were fired by the A. and P. company in its efforts to maintain its low wage anti-union policy. The strike now affects Milwaukee stores of the A. and P.

Workers and consumers are urged to picket all A. and P. stores throughout the country.

IRISH DEMAND RELEASE OF THAELMANN

Workers Spoil DeValera Greeting to New Nazi Envoy to Ireland

DUBLIN, Oct. 30.—Marring and overshadowing the cordial welcome by the de Valera government to the new Nazi Minister, Wilhelm von Kuhlmann, yesterday, was the demonstration of the Irish workers for the release of Ernst Thaelmann, imprisoned leader of the German working class, and against the Hitler butcher regime.

From the moment the Fascist von Kuhlmann left Dublin Castle until he was whisked away, very much disturbed, in an official car, the workers of Dublin flung into his face the demand that Thaelmann and all other anti-fascist prisoners in Germany be released.

A worker rushed up to von Kuhlmann as soon as he walked out of Dublin Castle and presented him with a petition demanding the release of Ernst Thaelmann. An Irish cop tore the petition out of his hand and saved the Nazi this embarrassment.

"Trial" Reported Postponed

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The International Release Committee has reliable information from Berlin that the German Fascist government, in view of the public indignation shown abroad, and of its own inner political difficulties, is hesitating about commencing the trial of Ernst Thaelmann, although the preliminary inquiry is concluded and the indictment drawn up, and is inclined to postpone the trial again till a "more favorable time."

The latest political events also render it difficult for a number of jurists to appear personally at a conference for the defense of Thaelmann on the date fixed. In order to insure the participation of all jurists who have promised to take part, the conference has been postponed until Nov. 10 to 12.

At the same time the International Jurists' Commission has been formed, which will meet immediately should the Hitler government suddenly decide to bring up Thaelmann for trial. This commission is composed of: Barcikovski (Poland), Branting (Sweden), Campinchi (France), Victoria Kent (Spain), Morro - Giafferi (France), Pritt (England), Sekanina (Czechoslovakia), Torres (France), van T'Hoff Stolck (Holland), and Vermeylen (Belgium).

Boston Anti-Nazis in Court

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 30.—The International Labor Defense is conducting a mass campaign to force District Attorney Foley to continue the appeal hearings for sixteen anti-Fascists, arrested in connection with the demonstration against the visit of the Nazi cruiser Karlsruhe on May 17. The appeals against the conviction of the sixteen workers was suddenly set only a few days ago for today in the Pemberton Square Court, Boston.

A similar campaign is being conducted for the release of six anti-Fascist students sentenced to six months each for demonstrating against the visit of Ernst Hanfstaengl, Nazi emissary, to Harvard University several months ago

Pittsburgh Is Ready!

Special to the Daily Worker

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 30.—The Buro of Dist. 5 accepts the challenge of the Cleveland District, issued through the "Daily" on Oct. 24 and calls upon all units, sections and mass organizations to mobilize their members and the thousands of sympathizers in our district to complete the District quota in the shortest possible time—and *Ahead of Cleveland.*

Especially does the buro call upon New Kensington, which has registered only 6 per cent of its quota, and McKeesport, which has completed only 4 per cent.

Hazelwood Section has not yet entered the Daily Worker campaign. It is in the zero column. In this same category are the Hungarian, Ukrainian, Czecho-Slovak and Greek Buros. The District Buro calls upon the Hazelwood Section and these language buros to take emergency measures to answer Cleveland by making a quick advanc.

JACK JOHNSTONE,
C. P. District Organizer, Pittsburgh.

LONDON NAVY PARLEY NEAR A COLLAPSE

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The preliminary naval arms conference here is speedily drawing to a catastrophic collapse. The Japanese delegation is today again conferring with the American representatives, but this is recognized on all sides as a mere formality, as unsurmountable barriers have been raised to any diplomatic agreement.

The consequences, freely discussed here in the capitalist press, are the complete rupture of the 1935 Naval Arms Conference, the scrapping of the London 1930 Naval Treaty, and the opening of the bitterest navy arms race, leading rapidly to war.

Besides, the conference marks a reshifting of war alliance throughout the world, particularly among the leading imperialist powers. The Japanese delegates came to London with the express purpose of ending the London naval treaty on the basis that the Roosevelt regime had opened a drastic naval arms building race. The Japanese delegates first carried on their conversations with the British representatives, outlining their demands for full naval equality, an elimination of the 5-5-3 ratio (that is, five battleships of the line for Britain and the United States as against three for the Japanese), and the recognition of Japanese special interests in Manchuria and in China.

The Japanese press reports that it will send a note to the Roosevelt government the middle of November outlining further its naval proposals, and offering means for reconciling the conflicts betwen Japan and the United States.

The outstanding feature of the preliminary conversations has been the support by British imperialism to the proposals of the Japanese naval delegates. The chief aim of the British is to force a united front with Japan on its main program of war against the Soviet Union.

American imperialism, long apprised of the Japanese proposals, has been rushing its war building program.

UPSTATE CITY JAILS, BEATS MARCHERS

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Police in Albany today declared that they would "check the criminal record and the citizenship of all marchers" in the three columns of the State Hunger March, who today neared Albany to demand Winter relief and enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The New York City contingent of the State Hunger March to Albany were returning toward Poughkeepsie today after having been held in that city's jail yesterday and forced to leave the city under police escort.

Arriving in Poughkeepsie Monday, the Hunger Marchers and the workers of the city held a mass meeting and demonstration. Demanding that the city make provisions for feeding and housing the delegation, the entire group of marchers proceeded to the Mayor's office. In need of food, blankets and shelter, while a biting wind lashed their bodies, the marchers refused to leave. An indignant assemblage of local workers backed up their demands.

Many Beaten in Jail

Informed by Police Chief Land that the Mayor was not in, the marchers set up a picket line. Refusing to leave until they were fed, the marchers were lal arrested at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, many were beaten by the police, and all were held until 7 o'clock, when they were released and forced to leave the city under police escort. The marchers proceeded to Camp Nitgedaiget, where they were fed and housed for the night.

The marchers from New York City expect to reach Albany tonight, and a two-day conference with the delegates from the entire State will begin. A mass meeting will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at the Odd Fellows Temple, Beaver St., to which all workers have been invited.

EXPECT BIG DYE STRIKE EXTENSION

30,000 Are Out As New Negotiations Come to Abrupt End

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 30.—One hundred and twenty-five workers of the Peerless Silk Mills in Rockville walked out on strike yesterday against discrimination. Mass picket lines are in front of the shop and no scabs have entered. Mr. Fine, the owner of this mill, has two mills in Paterson and is in partnership in mills in Putnam, Conn. Fine has shop connections in many other cities. Workers are warned to watch out for the sending of material from the struck mill to other mills.

By George Movus

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 30.—With the employers offering only 64 cents per hour for 46 hours a week, negotiations in the strike of 30,000 dye workers again came to an abrupt end. From all indications the Dyers Institute (employers) is set upon a policy of smashing the 100 per cent unionization in the industry and the strike may prove to be an extended, bitter battle.

As a first step in answer to this challenge of the employers, the Federation of Silk Dyers and Finishers announces that the strike will be spread and calls are being issued which by Friday will affect 10,000 more workers in dye houses in Shamokin, Sunburry, Williamsport and Allentown of Pennsylvania; Belvidere and Oxford of New Jersey, and the Perennial Piece Dye Workers in Rhode Island. This will make the tie-up 100 per cent nationally.

The rejected proposals for settlement likewise provided for a Labor Board to which all complaints on discrimination and firing were to be brought.

Mr. Baldanzi, secretary of the Federation, in his statement this morning on the breaking off of the relations has, however, not stated if this was one of the points agreeable to the union. Experience with the Winant Board, after which this board would be patterned, shows that it is an instrument through which thousands are locked out, evicted, and is now the cause for another wave of strikes in the textile industry.

Several Thousand Picket

This morning the main picket line of several thousand, proceeded from plant to plant, concentrating at the Globe-Skein Dye Works, where several scabs were soon cleaned out.

It is reported that Benjamin N. Squires, secretary of the National Relations Board, is flying to Washington in another attempt to mediate.

Militancy Halts Swindle

The chief obstacle to Gorman, who is angling to incorporate the dyers into the same enslavement to the Winant Board that the rest of the textile workers have been swindled into, is the militancy of the dyers who have from the outset made it plain that they will not go back to work until they themselves vote for the settlement.

The leaders of the union have promised that no settlement will take effect until the workers in every shop discuss and vote on it. But the militant spirit is threatened by the actions of Anthony Ammirato, President of the Paterson local of the dyers.

Speaking before this morning's meeting, he launched a vicious attack against the militants in the strike ranks, while praising the police and urging the members to maintain their "co-operation." He urged workers not to boo the police. "In Passaic and Union City," he said, "where our workers do not have the correct attitude toward the police, they have lots of trouble getting the picket lines. The police are not our enemies, they have given us cooperation and will continue to do so if we continue behaving on the picket lines."

After stating that the union is ready to negotiate with the employers at any time it is called, Ammirato urged open gangsterism against the militants.

While Ammirato launched his attack against the Communists, at the very same meeting inside the hall, leaflets announcing an election rally with Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, as speaker, were being passed around. Also an S. P. publication, which didn't even have a word on the strike, was being distributed.

A.F.L. Leaders in Fall Elections Again Prove to Be Foes of Workers

By Carl Reeve

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, controlled by William Green and his bureaucratic machine, in carrying through its "non-partisan" policy in the present election campaign exposes itself once more as the enemy of working class policies on all fronts. The recent convention of the A. F. of L., also controlled by Green's machine, went a further step in the incorporation of the A. F. of L. officials as a part of the New Deal, N. R. A., employers' boards. The convention marked a consolidation of the Socialist Party leaders as a part of the Green, A. F. of L. leadership, and brought forward the definite link of the Lovestonite renegade and the Muste followers as a part of this misleadership.

Green's No Strike Policy

The A. F. of L. convention, packed with officials, endorsed the expulsion drive of Green against the Communist Party and the militant workers in the unions. The convention repeated the policy of **no strike**; of capital and labor having the same interests, of cooperation between the employers, the government and the A. F. of L. officialdom.

This cooperation to stifle the struggles of the workers was dramatized by the speech of President Roosevelt the night before Green made his report to the convention. This speech, calling for "an industrial truce" and an end of strikes, was highly praised by Green in his speech the following day. Green reiterated the complete support of his official family for Roosevelt's New Deal and the N. R. A. He "criticized" some provisions of N. R. A. codes but made it clear that he wanted to "fight" these bad provisions within the N. R. A. machinery itself, by securing greater representation on N. R. A. boards. He deplored strikes. He attacked the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee.

The Roosevelt Government, which, through compulsory arbitration and with Green's cooperation, defeated the demands of the auto, steel, textile and other workers, was backed fully by Green. He praised Gorman's sellout of the textile strike. He praised Mayor Rossi of San Francisco, butcher of the San Francisco strikers, and had him as an honored guest at the convention. He fought to maintain the Jim Crow traditions of the A. F. of L. leadership, and upheld the right of international unions to bar Negroes and set up Jim Crow locals.

All the rank and file resolutions, which dealt with the major problems now facing the workers, were killed in committee, or defeated on the floor after their spokesmen were steamrollered and gagged. Green opposed federal unemployment insurance in any form, and the mass demand for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill was ignored. Resolutions for democracy in the unions, against the N. R. A. as an agency of the employers, against racketeering, for equal rights for Negro workers, for dues exemption for unemployed, and other rank and file resolutions, were squelched.

An attempt was made to gloss over these reactionary decisions and satisfy the rank and file by a resolution to "organize the unorganized steel workers" and a so-called resolution on industrial unionism. But this resolution upheld the principles of craft unionism, stated that all existing craft unions will be protected and supported, and declared that new "vertical" unions (to be formed in aluminum, auto and cement), will be directly controlled by Green's Executive Council. The latter was even empowered to appoint officers and administer the finances and policies of these new unions.

Since the convention, Green has issued a statement calling for the government to act as "chairman" of the unions and employers. Green has encouraged the increasing fascist tendencies of the government by accepting the increased government control of the trade unions, and refusing to conduct any fight against the government's armed terror against strikers. At a time when the employers have launched a wage cutting drive and are bringing forward the company union, under N. R. A. auspices, Green supports this whole employers' set-up.

Green Supports Employers' Parties

It may be expected, therefore, that in the present election campaign, the A. F. of L. officialdom would fully support the political parties of the employers, who are carrying on the anti-labor drive under the slogan "no strike truce," an anti-

(Continued on Page 6)

Court Records Reveal Chamlee-Leibowitz Charges As Lies

Southerner Praised I.L.D. and Denounced Criminal Attorney

LEIBOWITZ LAUDED I.L.D. AS ONLY GROUP ABLE TO SAVE BOYS

Telegram Sent to Brodsky by Chamlee on Appeal Data Condemns Himself, Leibowitz And Amsterdam News

The public attacks which Samuel Leibowitz and George W. Chamlee, together with the Harlem Amsterdam News, have been hurling at the International Labor Defense at this crucial stage of the Scottsboro case are indicative of "desertion, or perhaps worse," Joseph R. Brodsky, chief counsel of the I L D. declared yesterday in a statement detailing the full history of the recent developments in the case.

Giving irrefutable proof that every legal step taken by the I. L. D. before the Supreme Court has been taken at the advice of either Leibowitz or Chamlee, Brodsky minces no words in commenting on the peculiar circumstance that both of these attorneys have chosen to attack the Scottsboro defense 38 days before the date set for the execution of Haywood Patterson.

Brodsky's full analysis of the present situation in the case follows:

By Joseph R. Brodsky

Counsel for the International Labor Defense

December 7, 1934, is the date set by the State of Alabama for the execution of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, two of the Scottsboro defendants now sitting in death cells in Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Alabama.

Thirty-eight days remain in which to arouse world-wide protest against this barbaric verdict.

This is the time picked by Samuel S. Leibowitz, George W. Chamlee, and their mouthpiece, The Amsterdam News, to launch a hypocritical and unprincipled attack on the International Labor Defense, which for over three and one-half years has led the struggle for the unconditional release of the innocent Scottsboro victims and has aroused millions throughout the world in protest against the horrible frame-up; attacked also in this tirade of abuse are the attorneys for the International Labor Defense, Osmond K. Fraenkel and Joseph R. Brodsky.

The particular point of attack over the radio and in the press launched by Messrs. Leibowitz and Chamlee is that the I. L. D. and its attorneys were negligent in making a motion for a new trial in the case of Haywood Patterson and in filing the bill of exceptions for his appeal.

This accusation is entirely false, and known to be so to those making the charge. Here are the facts.

The third trial of Haywood Patterson was held before Judge W. W. Callahan in Decatur, Alabama, and a jury brought in its verdict of guilty on December 1, 1933. Sentence of electrocution was announced by Judge Callahan on December 6, 1933.

Two important steps were necessary for the purpose of taking an appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court. The first was the filing of a motion for a new trial before the trial judge, and after that was denied, the filing of a bill of exceptions in the Supreme Court of the state.

Immediately after the jury brought in the verdict Mr. Leibowitz requested Judge Callahan for thirty days from the time when he would get the stenographer's minutes within which to make a motion for a new trial; this the judge declined, stating that Mr. Leibowitz had thirty days within which to file such a motion, and could apply for a continuance if necessary.

These proceedings are fully reported in the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune and the Daily Worker of December 2, 1933.

This meant that by the court's direction a motion for a new trial had to be filed on or before December 29, 1933, and in order to make it doubly sure, the task of finally determining the last day for the filing of this motion was assigned to Mr. Chamlee.

On December 28, 1933, Mr. Chamlee sent the following telegram to Mr. Brodsky; the message is set forth verbatim:

"Dec 28 1933 AM 12 57

"Joseph Brodsky
"100 5 Ave NYC

"Patterson motion for new trial ought to be filed by December twenty nine and continued until full regular motion can be prepared and filed wire me what to do at once

G W CHAMLEE"

The motion for a new trial was filed on December 29, 1933, as directed by Mr. Chamlee; I applied to Judge Callahan for a continuance, and the latter, over his own signature, continued the motion to January 27th; thereafter Mr. Fraenkel, who had in the meantime been retained by the International Labor Defense to take charge of the appeal, advised Judge Callahan that he had been informed by Mr. Kingsberry, court stenographer, that the minutes of the trial would not be ready until the end of January, 1934, and requested a further continuance of the motion for a new trial, which again was granted over the signature of the judge, and February 24th was finally fixed as the date for the hearing on that motion.

Mr. Leibowitz was advised of all of these proceedings and never raised any objection thereto.

On Feb. 24 Mr. Fraenkel appeared at the Decatur court room to argue the motion for a new trial, and then and there Attorney General Knight, who had prosecuted these cases, moved to strike the motion upon the ground that the original motion for a new trial had been filed too late; he argued that the motion for a new trial should have been filed by Dec. 28, 1933, since that was the end of the court term at which Patterson was tried.

Mr. Fraenkel called to the court's attention the fact that it had granted thirty days within which to file the motion for a new trial; that this direction was fully reported in the press; that the attempt to raise a legal technicality for the purpose of denying a defendant facing the electric chair a proper opportunity for appeal was outrageous; that any attorney had a right to rely upon the court's instruction and direction.

Judge Callahan granted the Attorney General's request to strike out the motion for a new trial, ruling that regardless of what he had earlier done or said, he had no power to grant an extension beyond the term of court which expired on Dec. 28.

No claim was made at that time either by Mr. Leibowitz or Mr. Chamlee that either the I. L. D. or any of its attorneys had been guilty of any negligence in regard to this matter; no such claim could be honestly made.

The fact is that the date upon which the motion was filed, i.e. Dec. 29, 1933, was the date fixed by Mr. Chamlee (as is shown by the photostatic reproduction of his telegram appearing on this page), who for many years has been a practitioner in the Alabama courts as well as in the courts of other Southern states, and was presumably familiar with local procedure and practice; neglect, then, if any, should lie at the door of Mr. Chamlee, and still I do not charge him with neglect.

It is my firm opinion now, that he, as well as all of the other attorneys in the case, had a perfect right to rely upon the judge's instructions; I do not condemn him for the telegram which is quoted above and do not blame him for what took place in that court upon the date of the argument of the motion for a new trial. I do vehemently condemn and criticize both the judge and the attorney general, who raised miserable legal quibbles and technicalities of their own making for the purpose of defeating Haywood Patterson's efforts to take a proper appeal.

And likewise I condemn in no unmeasured terms the efforts of Messrs. Chamlee and Leibowitz to make it appear that the I. L. D. or Mr. Fraenkel or myself were negligent in filing the motion on Dec. 29, 1933, which, as is now clear, was the date fixed by the Honorable George W. Chamlee, Sr. himself.

Now as to the second step necessary to perfect the appeals, namely, the filing of the bill of exceptions.

Under Alabama law a bill of exceptions, which in effect constitutes the transcript of all of the proceedings at the trial, must be filed either ninety days after the denial of the motion for a new trial or ninety days from the date of entry of judgment.

Common sense would seem to dictate that Judge Callahan having struck out the motion for a new trial on Feb. 24, which in effect was a denial thereof, give us ninety days therefrom within which to file our bill of exceptions.

But we had just had a bitter test of Alabama legal hair-splitting, and so Mr. Fraenkel decided that he would not wait for ninety days from Feb. 24, but that he would file his bill of exceptions within ninety days from the date of entry of judgment.

There was some discussion at the time between Mr. Chamlee and Mr. Fraenkel as to whether the ninety days ran from the date of conviction or from the date of sentence, which was rendered on Dec. 6. Mr. Fraenkel gives it as his opinion that neither event was controlling, but that the controlling event was the entry of judgment in the docket.

Both Mr. Fraenkel and Mr. Chamlee, who were in Decatur at the time that the motion for a new trial was so summarily and cruelly disposed of by Judge Callahan, examined the clerk's minutes in Decatur and came to the conclusion that judgment had been entered on Dec. 6. Their opinion in this respect was corroborated by the written motion of Attorney General Knight himself, who, in moving to strike the motion for a new trial, had set forth that "this court no longer has jurisdiction, power or authority over the judgment rendered in this cause on the 6th day of December, 1933."

In other words, the court docket showed conclusively that Judge Callahan had in his own handwriting entered judgment on Dec. 6, 1933; the Attorney General had set forth in his motion papers that judgment in the case of Haywood Patterson had been entered Dec. 6, 1933.

And it is my judgment and opinion now, as it was then, that both Mr. Chamlee and Mr. Fraenkel were correct in concluding that since Dec. 6 was the date of entry of judgment, March 6, 1934, was the last day upon which the bill of exceptions could be filed.

This meant that whereas defense counsel had expected to have three months from Feb. 24—assuming that the motion for a new trial would be dismissed on that day—within which to prepare a bill of exceptions, this allowed only ten days within which so to do; this involved a task of the first magnitude, since it meant turning into narrative form over one thousand pages of testimony. Mr. Fraenkel commenced this job the moment he stepped on the train in Decatur on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 24, 1934, and continued working all of that night until his arrival in New York. In the meantime, he arranged by telephone to have other attorneys here in New York work on other portions of the record. Monday morning, Feb. 26, most of the material was placed in the printers' hands, and all the rest of it reached the printers that day. It was found that to complete the task within the time allowed was beyond the capacity of a single printer, and so part of the work was let out to other printers; these printing establishments were kept working day and night.

The bill of exceptions was filed on March 5, which is within the ninety-day period calculated from the date of sentence set forth in the judgment docket and as solemnly recited by the Attorney General.

As a matter of fact, in order to make doubly sure, a completed copy of the bill of exceptions in the Patterson case was completed late on Wednesday, Feb. 28, and was sent by airplane to a lawyer in Birmingham, who had agreed immediately upon its receipt to motor to Decatur to file it. Unfortunately, the airplane met with an accident and did not arrive as scheduled, so that it was impossible to file this bill of exceptions on March 1.

However, the bill of exceptions was filed on March 5, and it is my contention that it was filed on time.

The appeal was reached for argument on May 25, 1934, and then for the first time the Attorney General, just before the argument started, made a motion to strike the bill of exceptions.

The argument on appeal was made by Mr. Fraenkel and Mr. Leibowitz; Mr. Chamlee was also in court; and all of these attorneys agreed that this attempt on the part of the Attorney General was shameful, and prophesied that it was doomed to failure. No claim was then made by either Mr. Leibowitz or Mr. Chamlee that there had been any negligence; indeed, they had been at all times informed of everything that had been done; the only difference between their position and that of Mr. Fraenkel was that the latter had done all the work.

The Alabama Supreme Court, disregarding all of the foregoing facts and all the arguments made, struck out the bill of exceptions; it remains to be seen whether the Supreme Court of the United States will permit such tactics to pass unrebuked and such outrageous conduct to remain uncorrected; the responsibility, however, for what happened must be upon the authorities and courts of the State of Alabama.

The attack of Messrs. Leibowitz and Chamlee charging the I. L. D. and its attorneys, Mr. Fraenkel and Mr. Brodsky, with negligence, is thus seen to be entirely ill-founded and untrue; such attacks are nothing more nor less than justifications of the courts and authorities of Alabama who invoked legal technicalities of the flimsiest and most unfounded character for the purpose of avoiding a decision on the merits in the case of State of Alabama vs. Haywood Patterson.

It is important to remember that the case of Haywood Patterson was the first of the two cases tried before Judge Callahan; that it was in Haywood Patterson's case that Judge Callahan raised the color line in charging the jury by stating as follows: "Where a woman charged to have been raped, as in this case, is a white woman, there is a very strong presumption under the law that she will not and did not yield voluntarily to intercourse with the defendant, a Negro, and this is true, whatever station in life the prosecutrix may occupy, whether she be the most despised, abandoned or ignorant woman of the community, or a spotless virgin, or a daughter of a home of luxury."

It must be remembered that it was in the Haywood Patterson case that Judge Callahan instructed the jury at great length under what circumstances they could find the defendant guilty, and then completely forgot to instruct the jury that they could also find him innocent, until the matter was called to his attention by defense counsel just as the jury was about to retire after his charge had been completed. It was in the Patterson case that Judge Callahan refused to grant an hour's adjournment for the purpose of permitting the medical expert employed by defense counsel to reach the court, even though he was advised that the doctor was on his way; it was in the Patterson case that Judge Callahan late in the afternoon refused to grant an adjournment until the following morning for the purpose of permitting the Ruby Bates testimony, so vital to the defendant, to reach the court house, even though I exhibited a telegram from the court to the effect that said testimony was in the mail, and even though defense counsel agreed that if such testimony did not arrive at the court house by nine o'clock the next morning he would complete his case without such testimony. Ruby Bates' deposition did arrive at nine o'clock the next morning, but Judge Callahan had closed the case the night before and would not permit it to be read. These rulings, amongst others, on the part of Judge Callahan surely offered the basis for a vigorous appeal and a well merited reversal.

Is it surprising that the jury brought in a verdict of guilty under such circumstances? One might well ask whether the same things were not repeated in the Norris case. No, it was not necessary. The jury in the Norris case, which was tried after the Patterson case, had the Patterson verdict before it; that was quite sufficient. In that case, therefore, the Ruby Bates deposition was allowed in; in that case, therefore, the color line was not raised in the charge but instead the court very pointedly said when he came to that portion of his charge, "I do not draw the color line" and in that case he even charged the jury that they might find the defendant not guilty if they were convinced beyond a reasonable doubt of his innocence.

The striking of the motion for a new trial and the striking of the bill of exceptions meant that the Alabama courts had decided that these errors would not be passed upon—and they were not passed upon.

Nowhere in the speech of Mr. Chamlee over the radio, nowhere in the columns of the Amsterdam News, nowhere in the speeches of Mr. Leibowitz, does one find criticism of Judge Callahan or Attorney General Knight, or of the Supreme Court of Alabama for these actions; the searchlight of criticism is shifted from where it belongs to the I. L. D. and to Mr. Brodsky and Mr. Fraenkel, conveniently ignoring their own role in the preparation and conduct of the appeal.

Is it not a fair inference from the foregoing to conclude that the actions of Messrs. Leibowitz and Chamlee constitute an attempted whitewash of the Alabama courts and authorities, and are not the actions of men whose chief concern is the interest of the defendants, which they so vociferously profess?

Permit me to comment further on the good faith of Messrs. Leibowitz and Chamlee. In a collect telegram to me dated October 23, 1934, which is quoted in the Amsterdam News of October 27, 1934, Mr. Chamlee says: "I see no need to confer with you or the I. L. D. . . . I never approved of your tactics."

For three and one half years I worked together with Mr. Chamlee on the Scottsboro case, and never did I hear from him by word of mouth or pen disapproval of tactics of the I. L. D. or of myself, except as to one question, and that is that he felt that the I. L. D. had made an error in retaining Mr. Leibowitz as a trial lawyer and made a bigger error in keeping him after the first trial before Judge Horton upon the return from which trial Mr. Samuel S. Leibowitz made that stupidly "brilliant" remark about lantern-jawed morons on the Alabama jury.

I wonder whether Mr. Chamlee approved of I.L.D. tactics on August 24, 1933, when he wrote me a letter under that date referring to the cases and to the job that remained to be done in connection therewith; the second paragraph of that letter reads as follows: "The I. L. D. is the only institution in the world which is able to carry this load and deliver it."

I wonder also when it was that Mr. Leibowitz came to the conclusion that I. L. D. propaganda was hurtful to the cause of the Scottsboro boys. Was it during the year and a half that he worked under a retainer of the International Labor Defense without—let me state frankly—payment of services, but—let me state equally frankly—payment of all disbursements and expenses, during which time and time again, at mass meetings held under I.L.D. auspices, he said: "If it had not been for the I.L.D. these defendants would have long since been dead." I heard him utter these same sentiments in the court room in Decatur before Judge Horton.

At St. Nicholas Arena upon his return from Decatur he stood on the platform when the thousands there assembled rose to render an ovation to Ruby Bates, the heroic southern mill worker who had come back from a southern court room, where she had made history, and he waved a red tie which he wore for the occassion, and where later on that evening he paid tribute to the struggle waged by the I. L. D. for the unconditional release of the Scottsboro boys.

When was it that Mr. Samuel S. Leibowitz decided that the I.L.D. propaganda was hurting the Scottsboro boys? I'll tell you when. When he was advised by the I. L. D. that it had once more retained Mr. Walter H. Pollak, eminent constitutional lawyer who had argued the first appeal in the United States Supreme Court in the Scottsboro case succesfully, to argue the present appeal in that same court in collaboration with Mr. Osmond K. Fraenkel.

The International Labor Defense has a two-fisted policy of defense: widest mass protest defense plus best legal defense. Its idea of best legal defense is to retain the most competent lawyer for the particular job at hand. When it needed an attorney to argue the appeal in the United States Supreme Court it retained Mr. Pollak; after he had won the appeal there and it was faced with the necessity of selecting a trial lawyer, it selected Mr. Leibowitz; when once more it was faced with an appeal to the highest court in the land, it again selected Mr. Pollak, this time in collaboration with Mr. Osmond K. Fraenkel, chief counsel in charge of the appeal, who bears an outstanding reputation as a constitutional and appeals attorney. The International Labor Defense was not concerned with the social, political, or economic views of the attorneys that it retained; it only sought an outstanding man for the particular job that had to be done at a particular time. The International Labor Defense well know that Mr. Samuel S. Leibowitz had never argued an appeal to the United States Supreme Court in his life; it did not propose that he gain his first experience at the expense of the Scottsboro boys, to whom it was a question of life or death.

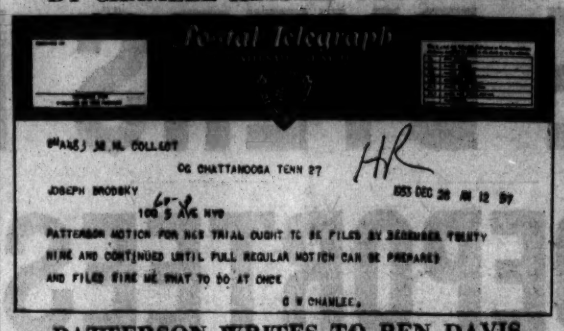
The reaction of Mr. Samuel S. Leibowitz was first to announce his withdrawal, but he had already sent emissaries to sign up the defendants, and then followed the barrage of criticism against the I. L. D. for its propaganda; and when that charge, coming from the lips of a man who had known full well and was entirely familiar with the campaign of the International Labor Defense waged before he came into the case and during the year and a half that he was in it, fell flat, he turned to personal accusations and insinuations against the attorneys for the I. L. D. and the I. L. D. itself, charging them with negligence. In the light of the foregoing this charge also fails to hold water.

I want to conclude, however, with a matter which I have purposely left to the end because I think it is of the most vital importance.

Mr. Chamlee, Mr. Leibowitz, and the Amsterdam News seem already to have agreed that Haywood Patterson must and will lose his appeal; that he is doomed to certain death on December 7th. This smacks of desertion, perhaps worse. Already they are preparing an alibi, namely, the fault lies with the I.L.D. and its attorneys, an explanation that will stand the southern ruling class in good stead. Alabama would like nothing better than to make a burnt offering of Haywood Paterson to the damnable theory of white supremacy and then pour oil on troubled public opnion by making a gesture of generosity and condemning the others to life imprisonment, and perhaps even giving less than life to a couple of the defendants. The demand of the working class of the world, black and white, yellow and brown, must be the unconditional freedom for all of the Scottsboro boys.

Thirty-nine days remain. It is not yet too late. Let the voice of mankind be heard.

BY CHAMLEE HIMSELF TO BRODSKY



Postal Telegraph

DNA85 SS NL COLLECT

OG CHATTANOOGA TENN 27

JOSEPH BRODSKY

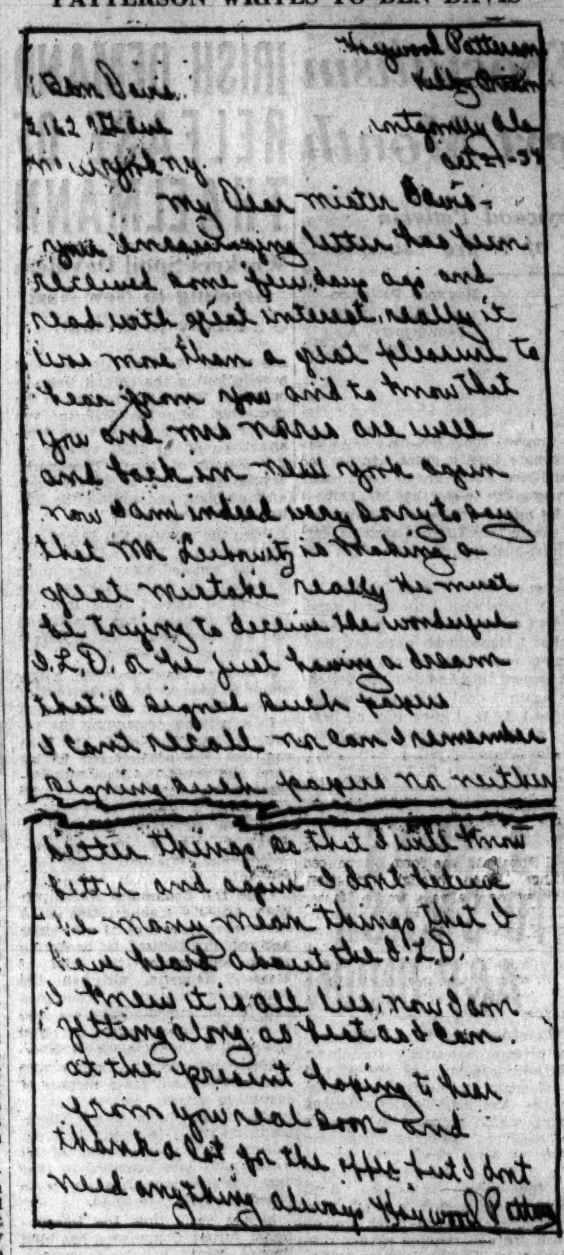
1955 DEC 28 AM 12 57

100 5 AVE NYO

PATTERSON MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL OUGHT TO BE FILED BY DECEMBER TWENTY NINE AND CONTINUED UNTIL FULL REGULAR MOTION CAN BE PREPARED AND FILED WIRE ME WHAT TO DO AT ONCE

G W CHAMLEE.

PATTERSON WRITES TO BEN DAVIS



Haywood Patterson
Kilby Prison
Montgomery Ala
oct 27-34

Dear Mister Davis -

Your encouraging letter has been received some few days ago and read with great interest, really it was more than a great pleasure to hear from you and to know that you and mrs Davis are well and back in New York again now I am indeed very sorry to say that Mr Leibowitz is making a great mistake really he must be trying to decline the wonderful I.L.D. & the just having a dream that I signed such papers I cant recall no how I remember signing such papers no neither

Better things be that I will know better and again I dont believe in many mean things that I have heard about the I.L.D.

I know it is all lies, now I am getting along as best as I can. at the present hoping to hear from you real soon and thank a lot for the ltte but I dont need anything always Haywood Patterson

TOTAL UNFITNESS OF LEIBOWITZ CITED FOR APPEAL CASE

New York Criminal Lawyer Never Before Handled Appeal Case in U. S. Court—Jealousy Against Fraenkel, Pollak Shown

"That this Court no longer has jurisdiction, power or authority, over the judgment rendered in this cause on the 6th day of December, 1933.'

"We, therefore, concluded that we had until March 6 in which to file the bill of exceptions. The preparation of the bill of exceptions was a task of the first magnitude since it involved the turning into narrative form of over one thousand pages of testimony. That task I commenced the moment I stepped on the train in Decatur on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 24, 1934, and continued working into most of the night until my arrival in New York. In the meantime I arranged by telephone to have other people in New York work on other portions of the record. Most of the material was placed in the printer's hands on Monday morning, Feb. 26, and all of the rest of it reached the printer during that day. It was found that to complete the task was beyond the capacity of a single printer, so part of the work was let out to two other printers. An effort was made to get the bill of exceptions in the Patterson case to Decatur by March 1, so that if the date of verdict was to be taken as the important date we would nevertheless have the bill of exceptions filed in time. A completed copy of the bill of exceptions in the Patterson case was ready late on Wednesday, Feb. 28, and was sent by aeroplane to a lawyer in Birmingham, who was prepared immediately upon its receipt to motor to Decatur to file it. Unfortunately the aeroplane had an accident and did not arrive, so that it was impossible to file this bill of exceptions on March 1. It, together with the bill of exceptions in the Norris case, was filed on March 5 within the ninety-day period calculated from the day of judgment as solemnly recited by the Attorney General.

Chamlee and Leibowitz Informed

"No claim was made by the Attorney General that the bill of exceptions was filed too late until on May 25, 1934, just before the argument the Attorney General made a motion to strike the bill of exceptions. Mr. Leibowitz and Mr. Chamlee, who were both in court on that occasion, agreed with me that this attempt on the part of the Attorney General was shameful and was doomed to failure. No claim was then made by either of them that there had been any negligence. Indeed they had been at all times informed of everything that had been done. The only difference between their position and mine was that I did all the work.

"Nevertheless, the Supreme Court of Alabama, disregarding all of the above facts, and all the argumen's which I made, struck out the bill of exceptions. I do not believe that the Supreme Court of the United States will permit such tactics to pass unrebuked and such injustice to remain uncorrected. If, however, they do so the responsibility must be upon the authorities and courts of the State of Alabama. In any case, the original responsibility for relying upon Judge Callahan's word cannot be placed upon my shoulders, for I had no part in it and no power to correct it. The bill of exceptions in these cases was prepared, having in mind its length, with all the speed that was possible. For those lawyers who were associated with me during all these times now to come forward and make the charges to which you gave public circulation without endeavoring to find out from me what were the true facts is despicable on their part and unjustifiable on yours.

"Very truly yours,

"OSMOND K. FRAENKEL."

Osmond Fraenkel Demands Amsterdam News Retract False Charges About Appeal

I.L.D. Attorney Calls Leibowitz Allegation 'Despicable' and Holds Newspaper Responsible

Blasting all charges that the International Labor Defense had neglected to act at the proper time in filing the Scottsboro appeals to the Supreme Court as "unqualifiedly false," Osmond K. Fraenkel, leading attorney retained by the I. L. D. in the case, yesterday demanded that the Harlem Amsterdam News publicly retract this charge or be held responsible.

Pointing out that every step taken by the I.L.D. in its filing of the appeals was based on telegrams from either Samuel Leibowitz or George W. Chamlee, both of whom had been retained by the I.L.D. earlier in the case, and who had dropped out of the case recently, Fraenkel declared that the I.L.D. has acted with "all possible speed."

"For those lawyers who were associated with me during all these actions now to comeforward and make charges to which you give public circulation without endeavoring to find out from me what the true facts are is despicable on their part and unjustifiable on yours," Fraenkel declared in his statement, the full text of which follows:

Fraenkel Demands Retraction

"October 29, 1934.

"The Amsterdam News Company, Inc.

"2293 Seventh Avenue,

"New York, N. Y.

"Gentlemen,

"My attention has been called to various articles about the Scottsboro case in your issue of Saturday, October 27, 1934, in which reference is made to me and charges are made that I was negligent in my handling of the appeal in this case. Such statements are unqualifiedly false and I shall hold you responsible for the same.

"I further demand that you publish a retraction and apology in your next issue, and that you state the true facts, which are as follows:

"Both Mr. Chamlee and Mr. Leibowitz were retained in this case by the International Labor Defense long before I was in any way connected with the case. They were both present at the trials before Judge Callahan in Decatur; I was not. On December 1, 1933, Mr. Leibowitz requested the Judge to give him sufficient time to file motion for a new trial to enable him to get stenographer's minutes. This the Judge declined, stating that Mr. Leibowitz had thirty days in which to file such motion. You will find this incident reported in the New York Times and the New York Tribune for December 2, 1933. Both Mr. Chamlee and Mr. Leibowitz relied upon the Judge's statement and when toward the end of December, 1933, I was requested to take charge of the motion for a new trial I was informed of these facts.

Unqualified Falsehood

"As late of December 28, 1933, Mr. Chamlee was of the same opinion for he then wired Mr. Brodsky in New York that the motion in the Patterson case had to be filed on the 29th. It was filed on the 29th. Not at that time nor at any other time during the proceedings which followed did Mr. Chamlee or Mr. Leibowitz ever suggest to me that the motion should have been filed earlier. As a matter of fact, according to the contention raised by the State, the last day for filing the motion was December 23rd, which was before I was retained. Any statement, therefore, by anyone to the effect that the responsibility for the failure to file the motion before the 23rd can be laid at my door is an unqualified falsehood. In this connection I also wish to call attention to the fact that Mr. Chamlee had for years practiced in the Courts of Alabama, whereas I had not practiced there. Peculiarities of local law were, therefore, within his knowledge, not within mine.

"After the motion for a new trial was filed, a request was made on Judge Callahan for an adjournment in accordance with the suggestion he had made in open court on Dec. 1, 1933, that the motion might be adjourned so as to give us an opportunity to get the minutes. Twice he granted such adjournments. At no time, either on Dec. 1 or on the occasion of the adjournments, were there protests from the Attorney General of the State of Alabama. For the first time on Feb. 24, 1934, the date finally set for the argument of the motion, did the Attorney General claim that the motion had been filed too late. His contention in this respect was accepted by the Judge, who ruled that regardless of what he had earlier said he had no power to grant an extension beyond the term of Court which expired on Dec. 28. No claim was made at that time by Mr. Liebowitz or Mr. Chamlee that the delay was in any respect due to my fault or that of the International Labor Defense, and they both continued thereafter to work with me and with the International Labor Defense in the prosecution of the appeal.

Date for Bill of Exceptions

"Under Alabama law bills of exception must be filed either ninety days after the denial of a motion for new trial or ninety days after the probable denial of our motion by Judge Callahan. It was only when the motion was struck out that the necessity for immediate action arose. There was some discussion at the time between Mr. Chamle and myself as to whether the ninety days ran from the verdict, which was rendered on Dec. 1, or whether the ninety days ran from the sentence which was rendered on Dec. 6. It was my opinion then expressed that neither event was controlling but that the controlling event was the entry of judgment. We both examined the Clerk's minutes in Decatur and came to the conclusion that judgmnt had been entered on Dec. 6. in this respect we were corroborated by the written motion of the Attorney General himself who, in moving to strike the motion for new trial, said:

SOUTH DAKOTA CANDIDATE HELPED STEM FARM FORECLOSURES

6,000 SIGNATURES PLACED C.H. SHARP ON BALLOT IN WEST

Offers Communist Program of Struggle for Farm Relief; Is Party District Organizer In Great Grain Belt

CLAIRE CITY, S. D., Oct. 30.—Time and time again the workers and farmers of the First District of South Dakota have participated in the election campaigns with high hopes of improvement of their conditions after the elections. Time and time again they have had their hopes blasted and have seen their pre-election "friends" carry out the policy of the bankers and trusts. Still their living standards became lower; the gradual loss of their land and small savings continued. Today, like workers and farmers all over America, their faith in politicians is shattered.

Greater consciousness of their defeat in the field of parliamentary action has led, during the past few years, to the building and strengthening of their organizations, the United Farmers Leagues, the Unemployed Leagues. In other places they are using the Holiday Associations and the Farmers' Unions. And the Communist Party is steadily growing.

The life story of C. H. Sharp, Workers' and Farmers' United Front candidate for Congress in the First District, corresponds very closely to the history of the farmers' struggles in South Dakota.

His parents came to South Dakota in 1883. Through the homesteading laws and by hard work, they accumulated four or five quarters of land. Here they raised a large family. The childhood of the Sharp children was one of hard work, the usual lot of the farm child. The family worked hard trying to prove the bankers' statement that farmers who worked hard and saved their money could look forward to the accumulation of a fortune.

But with grain dealers fixing the price on the farmers' grain and livestock; with the railroad companies and the bankers getting their "cuts," together with monopoly prices on the things that the farmers had to buy, the farmers found it impossible to do more than make a living.

Stirring of Revolt

Revolt was even at that time making its first stirrings among the farmers. The old Populist Party was formed. Sharp's father was one of those who joined it in a vain hope that it would provide a solution for the farmers' problems.

Always, as now, the bankers and politicians tried to placate the farmers and explain the "reasons" why the farmers failed. At that time they told the farmer that he didn't know how to farm scientifically. So Sharp's father, like many others, sent his boys to the State School of Agriculture at Brookings, South Dakota, to learn how to grow two blades of grass where one grew before. The knowledge gained at the Agricultural School was duly put into effect on the Sharp farm, but still the mortgages continued to grow.

In 1908 the old "Appeal to Reason" was widely circulated in the farming states, and it was from advertisements here that young Sharp, along with many others, first came in contact with the works of Marx, which gave him some understanding of the economic background behind the farmers' struggles.

In 1916 Sharp married and bought a farm of his own. At that time the farmers were enjoying the temporary prosperity brought on by the war-time demand for farm products. But this was short-lived. Sharp was caught in the panic of 1921, and lost his well-improved farm.

From 1921 on he worked as a salesman and at various trades. But he could not escape from the workers' and farmers' struggles.

Every day of the workers' and farmers' life, the economic struggles arises before him. Thousands of these toilers today have groped their way to the understanding of the class struggle. Sharp was among these. In 1930 he joined the Communist Party.

Active Organizer

Sharp has been active in organizing the workers in the towns and cities, both employed and unemployed, that mighty army of toilers with whom the farmer must ally himself if they are to win against the common enemy. When the waves of foreclosures and evictions began swooping down upon the farmers in 1931 to 1933, Sharp was active, helping to mobilize the farmers to stem the wave. Today, when the drought has burned away the prairies and relief is the only thing that keeps the farmers from actual starvation, Sharp leads the struggle for more relief. He is now South Dakota District Organizer for the Communist Party.

Today he appears before worker and farmer audiences as their candidate, placed on the ballot by six thousand signatures. He offers them a program of struggle for enactment of the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill, against war and fascism, for full equality of all races. He brings to them the revolutionary program of the Communist Party. He points out the necessity for the revolutionary way out of the crisis, to wield the mighty power of the workers and farmers to smash the rotten capitalist system of exploitation and build a workers' and farmers' government in America. For a Soviet America!

Workers Oust Machine Rule In Relief Union

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Oct. 30.—Claude Broshears, exposed as a police agent by the members of the Federal and State Aid Association, following his defeat for re-election to the office of president of the organization, has joined hands with the Socialist Party controlled Illinois Workers Alliance in an attempt to split the ranks of the unemployed here.

Working hand in hand with Police Commissioner Abbe Lauman, Broshears was appointed a deputy and given a badge and gun. He then proceeded to build up a machine control in the Association. Communists and militant workers were expelled, but at every opportunity, they continued to expose the machine rule to the membership.

When the members of the Association gathered to stop an eviction, Broshears himself arrested one of the members, Arthur Lipe, who was held in bail of $20,000. After spending twenty-seven days in jail, Lipe was released through mass pressure and the aid of the International Labor Defense.

Leaflets distributed to the members took effect. At the recent convention of the Association, members questioned Broshears about some two hundred dollars which they charged Broshears refused to turn over to the Association. On these charges and his link with the police department he was defeated for office in his own local. The newly elected officers called upon the expelled members to again join the Federal State Aid Association.

The Communist Party of East St. Louis is making every effort to have State President of the Federal State Aid Association Cooper, a Socialist, explain the position of the Socialist Party in accepting Broshears as an organizer for the Socialist controlled Illinois Workers Association. The Communist Party has also issued a statement to all the unemployed to join with the Federal State Aid Association and establish joint committees of action and enlist the support of the members of the A. F. of L. in the fight for adequate relief and union wages and conditions on the relief jobs. It further calls upon all workers to join in the struggle for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

While making every effort to isolate the few remaining petty politicians in Local 1 of the Federal State Aid Association, the Communist Party here has called upon its entire membership to intensify their daily work at the relief stations, serve on the relief committees, recruit members into the Association, fight in the forefront against Negro discrimination, and carry forward the fight for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Jobless Pledge Support Of Textile Dye Strike

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 29.—In the shower of protests against the threat of the Dyers Institute to apply to the Federal Re-Employment Service for scabs, were those of the United Unemployment and Relief Workers Association of Passaic County and Paterson branches.

"We, as organized unemployed," says one of the resolutions, "pledge our entire support to any organized action by members of the Dyers Union, and that our members will not scab. Instead, we assure the Dyers' locals that we will cooperate with them in every manner within our power."

Leaflets to all unemployed in the strike are being issued, appealing to all to follow the lead of the above organizations, to help the strikers.

Workers Join Party At Election Meeting

JEANNETTE, Pa., Oct. 29.—Five workers made application for membership in the Communist Party at an election rally held here recently in the City Hall. More than 250 attended.

The rally was addressed by James Allander and Ike Hawkins. H. F. Robinson, secretary of the County Unemployment Councils, was chairman. Allander discussed in detail the chief demands of the Communist Party in the campaign, and Hawkins stressed the work of the Communist Party in the fight for Negro rights and for the liberation of the Scottsboro boys.

Jobless Fight Discrimination in Philadelphia

Negro Unemployed Get Sub-Starvation Relief

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 29.—Starvation relief, evictions and blatant discrimination of the Negro unemployed are being fought by the Unemployment Councils here.

While relief to all unemployed is below subsistence levels, the Negro workers are handed the lowest possible relief if it is at all granted. Despite official denial, reports received by the Unemployment Councils, 919 Locust St., amply bear this out.

One Negro worker, jobless for years, was notified by the relief department that he had been assigned a job on the projects. After one week's work he was paid nine dollars. For his family of four, the relief figured out a budget as follows: $5.20 for food, $1.50 for milk, $1.20 for fuel, gas and light, forty-five cents carfare to and from work—a total of $8.35.

Allowing him to earn $9 a week, the relief heads told him to save the extra sixty-five cents for rent, clothing, medical aid, and other needs. The family is living rent free in a condemned house, all four sleping in one room.

Fifteen Negro workers, members of the Christian St. Council, responded to an urgent call by Council Organizer Hutchinson, a Negro worker, and formed a committee to demand immediate relief for Florence Stanton, a widow, who was evicted with her child. Mrs. Stanton her furniture seized by the landlord, had made her home on the steps of the house from which she was evicted.

The Councils are mobilizing the jobless around a program of demands calling for union wages and conditions on all relief jobs; $8 weekly cash relief plus $3 for each dependent; no evictions; withdrawal of police from the relief stations; no discrimination; and for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Communist Candidates On Ballot in Mining Region of West Va.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Oct. 29.—The Communist Party has been officially placed on the ballot in Marion and Monongalia Counties, important mining areas in this state.

Election campaign activities by the Communist Party here are under way, with an encouraging degree of response from workers in the communities where the campaign is centered. Large numbers of the Communist election platform have been distributed and a number of open air and indoor meetings have been held. Others are being arranged.

Plan Big Election Wind-Up in St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 30. — The final election rally of the Communist Party here will be combined with a celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution at a meeting in the St. Paul Labor Temple on Saturday evening.

Thomas Tracy, Communist candidate for Congressman in Fourth District and Robert Turner, nominee for Secretary of State will be the principal speakers. Tracy is an ex-serviceman active in anti-war and anti-fascist activity, and Turner is a Negro worker who has been active in organizing the unemployed.

Pittsburgh Jobless Plan Fight Against Relief Board Scheme To Bar Grievance Committees

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 30.—The Unemployment Councils of Allegheny County have began organizing demonstrations before each local unit of the county relief administration to prevent the inauguration of the Emergency Relief Board's new scheme for evading committees of the unemployed — the Public Relations' Office—which went into effect yesterday.

The Unemployment Council's move for immediate demonstrations followed a meeting between delegates of all recognized county unemployed organizations and the Relief Board, when the Board refused to heed demands of the representatives that the P. R. O. be abandoned.

Five groups were present at the board meeting, each sending two representatives to protest the P.R.O. scheme—Doyle and Careathers, of the Unemployment Councils; Lieberman and McCarthy, for the Unemployed Citizens' League (Socialist group); McKinney and Irwin, for the Pennsylvania Unemployed League (Muste); Moran for the Independent Unemployed Citizens League, and Carreno for the Rank and File Veterans.

The delegation from the Unemployment Council categorically opposed the P. R. O. as a move on the part of the board to deprive the organized unemployed workers of their hard-won recognition, and the other delegates cited various reasons for turning down the plan.

The board declared flatly, however, that the plan would go into effect Monday.

The establishment of a Public Relations Office, which would devote all its time to the hearing of complaints of committees from organizations of the unemployed and would be powerless to act in any way on the cases which it heard, is merely the placing of a barrier between responsible relief officials and the workers whom they are supposed to provide for.

Doyle, county chairman of the Unemployment Councils, characterized the scheme as "an N.R.A.for the unemployed workers and their organizations"—an attempt to harness direct action under the yoke of an "arbitration" board similar to Roosevelt's N.R.A. Labor Boards, powerless to act, and thus codify the administration of relief.

Under the P.R.O., faulty administration and actual neglect, to say nothing of deliberate discrimination against certain families or those of Negro workers, could proceed unhindered by the protest actions of unemployed organizations.

At present, after long struggles which have sent many militant leaders to jail, the unemployed committees meet with local, district, and county relief heads to present their grievances and demand action on neglected cases. The P.R.O. would handle all such meetings in the future, making them abortive and meaningless.

The Emergency Board was warned by the Unemployment Councils that they will fight against the P.R.O. as bitterly as against the commissary plan which Governor Pinchot once tried to foist upon them. It was at the height of the latter struggle, on March 4, 1933, that Jim Egan was framed to the year in jail which he now faces.

The Unemployment Councils and the Unemployed Citizens' League have taken some united action against the P.R.O. in joint meetings, but as yet no definite pact has been signed by the two to form a basis of a solid united front. The only two organizations which are preparing for immediate struggle against the scheme are the veterans and the councils.

In the meantime it is hoped that a program of action can be evolved upon which the Unemployed Citizens' Leagues can be drawn into a solid, united front fight against the establishment of a Public Relations Office for the county.

Enlist in Communist Party To Fight Navy Yard Pay Cuts

By a Worker Correspondent

I have been employed in the New York Navy Yard for the past several years. Several things have always puzzled me.

Why wages were always being cut? Firstly in the form of reduced ratings. Then through legislation. Why we were always worked faster and faster? Why working conditions became steadily worsened, such as sanitary conditions. Work from whistle to whistle and spend much of our own time in getting to and from our particular jobs. A snapper always at our heels.

Why the most fundamental conveniences, if they cost money, were not given to us? An instance is the building of a temporary bridge when a caisson is out. Furnishing us with decent eating places, decent lockers, decent washrooms. We were always made to feel that to be a worker in overalls is the lowest thing that anybody can fall to; like a whipped dog that slinks away with his tail between his legs.

And why, if we did not submit to all this treatment, we were immediately laid off? Why we were really building these battleships? Will we workers ever get any benefit or joy out of them? Are they not to be used to kill other workers?

I decided to look around for a solution to these problems. I studied the Democratic Party, Republican Party and the Socialist Party, but they did not answer these problems to the satisfaction of a worker. The Democratic and Republican Parties were controlled by bosses. The Socialist Party was trying to get itself thrown a bone by those bosses by proving that they could successfully keep the workers in check.

Only the Communist Party program stated the answer clearly. It was the worker against the boss, and the only thing for the workers to do was to organize behind a clear-cut program, and fight like hell until they won.

It is not only the bad conditions that the Communist Party fights against. The Communist Party organizes and leads the fight against the system that brings about such conditions.

I read about the Soviet Union. There the Communist Party program was successfully carried through. I read about the lot of the worker there becoming better all the time. I compared it with our lives here. I saw that they were going forward, but we were being forced down.

Seeing the correctness of this program proved, there was but one thing left for me to do: That was to join this Party, spread its program, bring all my fellow men into it, and together to go forward to a system where our economic and social lives will be secure and ever improving.

A NAVY YARD WORKER.

Five Jobless To Face Trial In Cincinnati

Workers Attacked by Armed Thugs Appeal For Packed Court

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 30.—The Unemployment Councils have called upon all workers here to jam the court Friday morning when five workers, part of a delegation which was assaulted by armed thugs on Oct. 25, come up for trial.

The arrests grew out of an attack upon them after about ninety jobless workers met at their Council headquarters, 1327 Clay Street, elected spokesmen, and marched to the Welfare Department at 312 East Court Street to present their demands.

As they gathered before the building, John Matthews, an armed thug who is stationed there, shoved a gun in the stomach of Arthur Faulkner and shouted, "You dirty red son of a bitch, I'm going to blow your god damned brains out!"

Although surprised by the sudden attack, the workers wrenched the pistol from his hand and threw it into a sewer. Fifteen thugs, armed with blackjacks and brass knuckles surged forward. Singling out William Reamy, a Negro worker, they beat him across the face with a blackjack. When the workers saw the blood streaming from Reamy's face, they jumped to his rescue and beat up the armed thugs.

From the office of Leroy Clements, boss of the guards, a telephone call brought police riot squads who arrested five members of the delegation: Albert Faulkner, William Reamy, John Martin, Albert Simmons and Patsy Lawrence. All were charged with "assault and battery" but Lawrence, who was charged with "disorderly conduct." Bail for the five was set at $1,300, which workers raised the next day.

While Faulkner was held in jail, Jack Davis, a stool pigeon, he said, was sent to bribe him. His offers were met with contempt by Faulkner, who said, "My place is with the working class."

All of the workers have appealed to their fellow workers in Cincinnati to appear at the trial Friday. Frank Reamy, secretary of the Council, declared: "Workers who have been subjected to the degrading relief in Hamilton County realize that they must fight together to get their demands. Now is the time for the workers to show their solidarity. Show your working-class comrades that you stand behind them."

Communist Candidate Jailed in California

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 30.—Two Communist candidates for Assembly, Alex Naral and Gus Dahlin, and five other workers were arrested yesterday while conducting a meeting in Jefferson Park. All are being held in $1,000 cash bail. The names of the other five are: Louis Bradley, William Ensign, Bill Booth, Henry Hoffman, Abe Bird and Eve Crew.

Strike at Troy Shirt Mill Reported Ended

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The strike of workers in the three plants of the Artistic Shirt Co., here and in Albany and Kingston, owned by J. C. Jacobson, has been settled, it was announced in a joint statement of the employer and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. The wage demands were referred to arbitration.

Olgin Points to 'Daily' As 'America's Pravda' In Appeal for Funds

Present Situation in the United States Is Reminiscent of Time When Pravda Began to Organize Workers

By Moissaye Olgin

There was a time in the history of Russia when the workers lived in a situation reminiscent of the present situation in the U. S. A. There was a system of government which was parliamentary in name, and capitalist landlord dictatorship in practice. There was a nominal right to organize, but organizational activities were interfered with by the Czarist government. There was a right to strike, but strikes were suppressed, strike leaders arrested, strike picketing broken up. Fascism was rampant under a different name. It was called the Union of the Russian People, but the substance was—suppression of the workers. Anti-foreignism, anti-semitism was one of the cornerstones of the Czarist capitalist policy.

Pravda Appeared In 1912

Into this political scene came the Pravda. It began its appearance in 1912. It was at first a small paper, much smaller than the Daily Worker is today. It began to organize the workers. It began to lead their battles. Back of the paper was the Bolshevik Party headed by Lenin.

In 1914, for opposition to the war, the paper was suppressed. In the Spring of 1917, in the course of the victorious revolution, it reappeared. In November, 1917, it became the central organ of the rallying party of the Soviet Union. It has remained so to this very day.

Capitalist Papers Forgotten

How proud are those workers today who, twenty-two years ago, helped build the Pravda! Their names are recorded in history. They were building something that endures. They were building their own power, the power of their class. While all the papers that appeared in Russia before the Revolution, the Times and the Herald Tribunes and the Americans, and the other sheets of the capitalist class, are thoroughly forgotten, so that the young generation does not even know their names, the Pravda stands out as the great leading paper not only for the workers of the U. S. S. R., but for the workers of the world.

The Daily Worker is the Central Organ of the Communist Party of America. The Daily Worker is doing the very same work that was carried on by its older brother, Pravda. In these historic times, when the structure of capitalism is shaking, and when it is the duty of workers to organize themselves in tremendous mass organizations and advance against hunger and exploitation and powerful armies, the Daily Worker is more necessary than ever. The Daily Worker is the builder of the united front of all the workers against hunger, against war, against fascism, and for the immediate demands which will strengthen the working class and enhance its power of aggression, in order that it may soon be able to crush the capitalist state and establish the rule of the toilers, the American Soviet.

"Daily" Is Investment

When the workers aid the Daily Worker, they aid themselves. Americans like to speak of investment. I know no better investment than to put your dollars and cents into the Daily Worker, the leader of the future American Revolution and the Central Organ of the Party that is going to rule in the United States in years not so far distant.

David L. Jones Repudiates His Former Acts

DETROIT, Oct. 30. — Admitting that certain of his actions recently were against the interests of the working class in this city and directly in the interests of the employers, David L. Jones, who was supported by the Communist Party last year in the Dearborn elections, publicly repudiated his acts and requested the District Committee of the Communist Party to grant him the opportunity to rectify his opportunistic mistakes.

Jones' full statement to the Party Committee follows:

To the District Committee,
Dear Comrades:

I wish to inform the District Committee that last week I committed an impermissable act against the interests of the workers and the Communist Party. I was requested by two election workers of Swiacki to loan my car to tack up placards for the Democratic candidate Swiacki, which I did. I did this because I thought that I was out of the Communist Party in view of some minor disagreements in regard to the methods of work in the Dearborn section. Upon further consideration, I feel that these matters would have been easily adjusted as they did not constitute questions of principle.

Nevertheless, I feel that this act of posting up placards for a Democratic candidate constitutes direct and indirect support of this candidate who is aligned with the Democratic machine and with the enemies and exploiters of the working class. Such an act can only be construed as departing from working-class principles and from the Communist Party and the Party would be justified in expelling me from its ranks. Such acts violate not only the principles of the Party, but serve to aid the Republicans and Democrats who not only generally but specially in the Ford Domain (Dearborn) are sold body and soul to the exploiters of the workers.

Realizing my mistake, I request that the Party take into consideration my opportunistic past and give me a further opportunity of changing by remaining in its ranks and working wholeheartedly in support of its principles and its candidates in the election campaign. Irrespective of the action of the Party I shall attempt to make good this error and to overcome my opportunistic attitudes.

As a Party of principles which are true to the interests of the workers, I feel that it was correct for the Party not to put me on the ballot in this election campaign and to demand of me that I show in practice that I can be trusted by the Party and the working class.

(Signed) DAVID L. JONES.

Young Workers Hear Communist Candidates

HILLSBORO, N. H., Oct. 29.—More than a hundred workers, most of them near the age of 21, attended an election meeting held by the Communist Party campaign committee in Broad Street Park at Claremont, small mill village near here.

Mr. Steinfeld, owner of the local shoddy mill, was present with a few henchmen, who tried to break up the meeting by provocative, heckling questions. The speakers answered these, to Mr. Steinfeld's discomfiture, and the meeting turned into an interesting informal discussion of the position of the Communist Party on all questions. The audience asked for information about the Soviet Union with great eagerness.

Workers on Wisconsin Communist Ticket

HURLEY, Wis., Oct. 30.—For the first time Iron County has Communist candidates on the ballot. The Communist Party has come out with a program of struggle to meet the pressing needs of the workers and farmers.

The situation that confronts the working population is very serious. The mines are at a standstill. The relief system is so inadequate that the county nurse reports large numbers of undernourished children who are suffering from lack of food and clothing.

The Communist Party has the only program that meets the immediate needs of food, clothing and relief. And on this program it is rallying the workers and farmers to fight for better conditions.

CELEBRATION IN MASSILON

MASSILON, Ohio, Oct. 29.—Yetta Land, Communist candidate for Governor, will be the chief speaker at a meeting in celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution to be held here on Saturday evening at the City Hall Auditorium.

AFFAIRS FOR THE DAILY WORKER

Boston, Mass.

Pops Concert and Dance, Friday, Nov. 2, 42 Wenonah St., Roxbury, Mass. Auspices: John Reed Br., I.L.D. and George Borden L.S.N.R. Subscription 25 cents.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Last meeting of arrangements Comm. for Nov. 3 Celebration will be held Thursday, Nov. 1 at 8 P. M. Organizations and Party Units should send their representatives. Organizations are requested to arrange for transportation in Sec. 3, 6, 2, and 5.

"Potamkin" Soviet film masterpiece shown at the Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2914-26 N. 2nd St., Thursday, Nov. 1. Adm. 10c. Auspices: Nature Friends.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Annual Workers Press Concert, Sunday, Nov. 4 at Mason Theatre, 127 S. Broadway. Concert Program. Prominent speakers.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Dance given by the Buffalo City Comm. I.W.O. and Russian National Mutual Aid, Saturday, Nov. 3 at 8 p.m. The Teck Theatre Building (3rd floor), 760 Main St. Tickets in adv. 20c, at door 25c.

Detroit, Mich.

Banquet and Dance given by Ukrainian, Polish and Lithuanian Workers Organizations, Martin Hall, 4935 Martin Ave., Sat., Nov. 10, 7 P. M. Wm. W. Weinstone, speaker. Adm. Banquet 25c, Dance 15c.

Communists Fight for Liberation of Women

Only Party Which Leads Struggle for Full Equality

By MARGARET COWL

Women in Factories and Offices,
Women in the Home,
Women on the Farm,
Professional Women,

This appeal is for you.

In the Toledo, Ohio, Autolite strike of this year, young girl pickets prevented the arrest of Communist leaders; in the Hillsboro defense demonstrations, workers' wives played a leading part; in the general strike in California, working-class housewives assisted in the struggle against police, thugs and scabs. Women Negro agricultural workers in the Seabrook, New Jersey, strike displayed the most heroic action in fighting off uniformed police attacks against the pickets. The wives of Negro miners in Alabama were especially active alongside their husbands, fighting for the right to exist, even facing the bayonets of the National Guard.

Last year, as never before, the women of the United States have done heroic work along the working-class battlefront. In the fight for better conditions, in factory, on the farm, and against the codes of the N. R. A., which also followed out the policy of double exploitation of women workers (lower wages for women workers in the 120 codes).

From Maine to Louisiana in the general textile strike just ended, masses of girls and women made unforgettable examples of courage and determination, carrying into action a demonstration of working-class solidarity which shall be copied by workers everywhere.

They stretched across train tracks to prevent the shipment of scab goods. They forced bayonets to part and let the picket lines pass. They went through tear gas and gunfire, forming kernels of the flying squadrons that broadened the strike.

In the South, textile women strikers were thrown into concentration camps by armed troops to prevent picketing, which resembles Hitler fascist methods.

In the past year women throughout the country were very active in the campaign against developing fascism and the preparations for imperialist war. Out of this activity there resulted a delegation of 40 American women to the Women's World Congress Against War and Fascism in Paris, among whom there were women from the factories, Negro and white women from the farm, Negro and white professional women.

It is to these women who have responded to the call of the workers to fight for the right to live, that this appeal is particularly made.

It is to remind them that the best women fighters in the Communist Party have never failed when the workers' need for leadership was uppermost; especially when the workers were out on the streets fighting for the right to live, while the leaders of the Socialist Party co-operated with the reactionary labor leaders to betray workers' strikes.

Remember how the Daily Worker, the official organ of the Communist Party, acted as the collective organizer in the recent general textile strike? How the mass picket lines were kept alive because the strikers of different cities had contact with each other through the columns of the Daily Worker? How the textile workers spread their strike by using the methods suggested by the Daily Worker.

How much more effective would our work be in the struggle against capitalism if more of us were members of the Communist Party, the Party which has contact with workers in all industries, in all cities throughout the country. The Party which organizes the workers for a joyous, happy life, for abolishing the capitalist system which feeds upon the working class, for making the workers the masters of their own life, under a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

Double Exploitation

The Communist Party exposes the double exploitation of women workers under capitalism. Shows how capitalism condemns the working women to intolerable conditions of existence, that in the capitalist factory a large number of women "lose the ability to bear children." The Communist Party organizes the working women into a joint struggle with men workers for a way out of this situation.

One of the basic demands of the Communist International, of which the American Communist Party is a section, is:

Women Doubly Exploited in Factories Thru Unequal Wages

Social equality for women and men before the law and in everyday life, a radical change of the marriage and family laws, recognition of maternity as a social function, protection of maternity and infancy. A beginning of the realization by society of the need for the care of children and youth and of their upbringing (day nurseries, kindergartens, homes, etc.). Establishment of institutions for the gradual release of the housewife (communal kitchens and laundries), a planned cultural struggle against the ideology and traditions enslaving women.

This demand of the Communist International has already been realized in the land of the Soviets—the U. S. S. R., where "women have been given in law and in fact all the necessary conditions for bearing and rearing a healthy race of builders of Communism, under conditions of equality both in production and in government."

Women who work—is this not something worth while fighting for?

Join the ranks of the Communist Party—your best friend—under whose leadership we women become stronger and mightier in our work of mobilizing the masses of women in the U. S. A. for complete freedom.

Vote Communist for Adequate Winter Relief for Workers and for Impoverished Farmers

VISITING PICKET LINES KEEP DYE SHOPS CLOSED

Massed Ranks Show High Militant Mood

Unemployed Workers Offer Aid to Keep Scabs Out of Paterson Plants

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

PATERSON, N. J. — The dye workers have closed down every dye shop in Paterson and Lodi. The dyers are determined to win their strike.

In the Seyer Dye Shop the bosses told the workers that if any of them were active in the strike they would be fired from their job and blacklisted from the shop. So the chairman and a delegate of the Seyer Dye Shop resigned their posts, and left the workers in this dye shop without leadership.

But the chairman of the Blue Bird Dye Shop and his militant dye workers had a picket line in front of the Seyer Dye Shop Thursday morning, the first day of the strike. There were about 4,000 strikers in front of this dye shop before it was closed down.

There was a large picket line in front of the Kapo Dye Shop before it was closed down.

In fact there were picket lines in front of all the dye shops, and very militant and determined to close all dye shops and to keep them closed. And the parade and the mass meeting in the Hinchcliff Stadium on Thursday afternoon showed the determination of these militant strikers to fight to win a victory.

They are ready to meet any attacks the bosses might use to break their strike. The strikers also know that Manning is in town with his thugs, gunmen and rats to club and shoot down the strikers for the dye bosses. But this does not scare the dye strikers, as they have met them in the part and will meet them in the future.

The rank and file dye workers have not forgotten Moe Brown, who led the dye workers last year in their strike. The workers know him as a true strike leader whom they can depend on, and also as a Communist and a loyal worker of the working class.

The dye strikers had two of their union representatives at a meeting of the Paterson Branch of the United Unemployment and Relief Workers Association of New Jersey to explain why they were on strike, and to tell the unemployed and relief workers what they could do to help the striking dye workers. They were accepted and assured that the organization would do all in its power to help the dye workers.

The unemployed and relief workers of the organization assured them that if any of the unemployed and relief workers went into any of the dye shops to scab on the dyers, they would send a picket line to help the dyers stop them. They elected two delegates for the mass meeting of the dye strikers Saturday, Oct. 27, to assure the dye strikers they will do all possible to help them win the strike, and that they will not scab on their fellow workers.

And they invited all unemployed silk and dye workers to come to their meeting and join the unemployment and relief association, so as to be in a better position to help the dye workers win their strike, and to stop the National Re-employment Service through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration from sending the unemployed and relief workers to scab or be cut off of the relief.

Communist Candidates Are Leaders in the Fight for the Right to Organize, Strike, Picket.

A Vote for Communist Candidates Is a Vote against Company "Unions."

Aid Is No Better Than His Master

By a Worker Correspondent

RACINE, Wis.—A skunk smells when it is caught stealing chickens, and what a smell we have had.

Last Friday, when the strikers tried to stop scabs from entering the Chicago Rubber Clothing Co. the police chief Dovey Luther had his picket riot squad. He fed the strikers plenty of gas. Three women were taken to the hospital for treatment.

Last Sunday the local Trades and Labor Council issued a call for a mass meeting. They have just found out that it was about time the police chief was removed. But what good would that do when his chief assistant, Mulke, is just as dirty as Dovey Luther. A man that will act as a tool can't be any better than his master. Here's to getting rid of both of them.

Scabs Fail To Get in Despite Gas

By a Worker Correspondent

RACINE, Wisc.—The workers of the Chicago Rubber Clothing Co. have been on strike since Oct. 4th, for an increase in pay and for recognition of their union.

After several days of striking this O'Boyle ("Oh Boil"), was sent in to pacify the workers. This O'Boyle couldn't come to a head, so he schemed to get the help of a rabbi, rabid red baiter, Cohen, to snare the workers into their trap of arbitration, but so far they have failed. Then they enlisted the aid of the Racine Service League, a red baiting organization of the Racine Journal Times, to pull the wool over the eyes of the workers.

The workers were led to believe by the local gutter sheets that they could win without a struggle, and relaxed in their mass picketing.

On Wednesday, Oct. 17th, a switch engine came to get a car of goods out that had been loaded by the office help, who up to now the strikers thought were harmless and let go in every day. But a couple of heroic women strikers lay down on the rails and turned back the train crew.

On Thursday, Oct. 18, the train crew came under the protection of thugs, and took out this car which the women had so heroically prevented the day before. The about-face was ordered by a Mr. H. Ruffer, international representative of the Ladies Garment Workers Union, because he said there might be bloodshed if they tried to stop them as these militant women did the day before.

All this time this O'Boyle was jesting but not until Friday did it burst. On Friday the workers knew the wool was being pulled over their eyes and refused to let the office force in to load up another car of goods. When they tried this, all this talk about peaceful picketing that their leaders were telling them was blasted to hell. The workers were massed in front of the dcor, and when these office scabs came and couldn't get through, the thugs across the street, under the directions of Lieutenant Arthur Muhlke, who takes his orders from chief Grover Lutter, hollered at the pickets to open up a lane for these scabs, and when the pickets stood their ground, these thugs started a barrage of gas bombs. One woman was burned by a bomb and several others were hurt so they needed medical attention. The pickets were dispersed and so were these yellow belly robbing scabs, and they didn't get into the plant.

Trail of Defeat Left at Lane's By UTW Chiefs

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

NEW ORLEANS, La.—There are a great number of the Lane Cotton Mill hands here working on the "stagger" plan, now that the "stretch-out system" is in perfect operation.

Before the general textile strike, the Lane mill was not furnishing the operatives anything like full time work. There was a slight improvement here during the general strike, but now that the majority of the other mills are running again, this one is reducing the work time of a large number of their hands.

There seem to be quite a number of the operatives that are not yet getting the "code" wages, but are still classed as "non-skilled" labor, although their work is as essential to the operation of the mill as is that of any "skilled" worker. This excuse is used solely to avoid the payment of anything near the value of the amount of work performed.

The operatives of the Lane mill were "organized" in 1933 by the U. T. W. with the assistance of the Central Trades and Labor Council, and a field representative of the American Federation of Labor, and now, after being sold out by these people, they are still paying the penalty, because of the misleading tactics of those who were in control of the organization. Being inexperienced it was easy for the majority to be fooled by the glib tongues of the fakers and politicians.

Communist Candidates Are Leaders in the Fight for the Right to Organize, Strike, Picket.

Gosnold Speed-Up Exposes "Victory"

Weavers That Ran Four Leno Looms Now Must Work on Five

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—When the general textile strike was called off by the U. T. W. leaders, we were told by them, particularly Gorman and Batty, that we won a "great victory." We Gosnold mill workers see no "victory" for us workers but a great defeat.

As far as the local mill owners are concerned they have won a victory over us textile workers. Here in this Gosnold Mill speed-up is on the order of the day. Right after the strike the speeder-tenders were given a "little" more work. They were given two additional speeders to tend to the four they already had.

Now it's the weavers. In the silk shed number 1, we used to run four leno looms. Now we have five looms to run, two lenos and three silk small box looms. This speed-up has been extended to three alleys already, and the overseer is preparing the last two additional alleys for this form of speed up. That means that at least one-fifth of us weavers will be fired.

Many of us weavers have gone up to the Labor Temple and complained to Batty and Binns about it, but all the answer we get is "we'll look into it." Yes, while they are "looking into it" we are given more speed-up.

Six-Loom Task Raised to 10 at Another Textile Mill

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Well, we got our new deal here. I can get no work. One mill here got $240,000 last June and has just started to work. Before we used to run six looms; now on the same kind of work, we run 10 looms.

A very few work for the E. R. A. Tthey have to be married and have children. Single persons have it hard. Some veterans are getting $2 per week, sleeping in cellars wherever they can. Living costs are very hard. The people are waking up.

It is difficult to do something here. We have to be careful, for there are lots of stoolpigeons, spies, porters and retired policemen, but a lot of these too are losing faith in Roosevelt.

Here we have two shifts when we work, but they could put on one shift, and not have the weave shops closed so often.

There are two big weaving shops in this town. There are five mills here closed for years, with all the machines gone out, and two gone to the ground. One more is coming down, and no new one is going up.

The ones that went to work after the strike are filled with workers with long faces, for their jobs are getting harder, and strikers, hoping the people will wake up soon, are getting ready.

We can see that there are lots of people waiting for the boys and girls to come from school and look for work. Their fathers and families are getting very little, and cannot help them much. I'm hoping the time is ripe. I've got only once to die, and I'm waiting to save it for the big parade for all time.

Shoe Union Organizes Jobless

By a Worker Correspondent

HAVERHILL, Mass. — Over 300 unemployed members of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union attended the first mass unemployed meeting called by the unemployed committees elected in each local and initiated by Alfred Porro, agent of Lasters Local No. 8.

Brother Porro outlined the work so far. In the reports it was pointed out how the manufacturers try to use the unemployed against the employed. The problems of evictions, relief for unemployed single men and women were taken up. The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 7598 was recommended by the committee as the bill the union should endorse and work for. Arrangements were made for regular unemployed mass meetings every Thursday in the Union Hall at 2 p. m.

Some of the old union clique tried hard to sabotage this movement. They circulated stories that the Unemployment Council was going to get a red flag and march everyone down to City Hall to get into trouble. This kind of slander was whispered around on the quiet.

However, the rank and file are sincere in this movement, and by organizing we will be able to derive some benefits by using our united strength.

Communist Was Right, Say Textile Workers

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

MOBILE, Ala.—I would say that of the 250 workers at the Cotton Mill Products, Mill 8, in Prichard, Ala., about 90 per cent are sore as hell about the sell-out in the textile strike.

I was on the strike committee at the beginning of the strike, and the entire committee knew that I was a Communist. I told them just what would happen if the strike was not controlled by the rank and file. Now they admit that the Communist was right. Some of them even wanted to apologize to me for having disagreed with our position at the beginning. So this will give you an idea of how things stand.

Misleaders' Stoolpigeon Role Bared

By a Group of Textile Worker Correspondents

LOWELL, Mass. — The Textile Workers Protective Union of Lowell will face a dangerous situation if its present officials continue their stupid policy as has been followed at the membership meeting on Saturday, Oct. 13 by Mr. Katis, president of the union.

Mr. Katis started off with an attack on the members who fought militantly during the recent textile strike.

Mr. Katis acted as a stool-pigeon all the time during the strike here. He tried to find out who were the Communists in this organization and then report back to the sell-out union officials. Mr. Katis called the police to eject Simon Harzigan from a membership meeting and anyone trying to get information as to why he did this was ruled out of order.

Of course, he is not the only one doing this kind of work. Arthur Charette, business agent for the union, is the outstanding stoolpigeon of the whole lot. He did his duty 100 per cent. He was the main key between the bosses, the police, and the rotten officials of the union.

Mr. Charette deserves to get a medal from the bosses for the way he helped to sell-out the strike. He gave all the information he could to the police about the Communist members in the union. During the strike he took all his instructions from the police in regard to having picket lines, etc. He had private meetings with the mill owners and with Kelley and Molly, leaders of the U. T. W. Furthermore, Charette was told by the Nashua Manufacturing Co., that he must drive all Communists from the union. This Charette promised to do.

Brothers and Sisters of the Textile Workers Protective Union, we, as members of this union, call upon you to resist these tactics. We must advocate solidarity and unity regardless of political affiliations as our Union constitution calls for. Only unity and constructive methods will give strength to our union ranks.

Fellow workers you know that these are the real facts that happened in our union. Take, for instance, our financial secretary, Mrs. Boisvert. Just before the meeting started on this same Saturday, she noticed that Simon Harzigan and other militant workers were present in the hall. Right away she tried to organize a group to eject "those Communists" from the hall. Even before the strike, Mrs. Boisvert tried to sabotage the strike by refusing to go on the picket line, saying that she did not believe in such a thing. I would like to ask Mr. Boisvert a question, what does she believe in if she wants to win the strike?

We also have persons in our union who do not belong there. Mr. Monty, third hand in the Booth Mills, an outright scab, has been accepted as a member in our union. This same Mr. Monty was the star witness who appeared against Simos Harzigan when the latter was sentenced to three months in jail for "assault and battery" on loyal workers. We must beware of such elements in our union. They will always try to break up our union.

These union officials, at the last day of the strike, also went to the city officials and asked their opinion about the strike. In the meantime the workers were shouting, "We want a picket line and a continuation of the strike." But Charette and company told them that they could not have a picket line. This was the mayor's orders.

On Tuesday morning, the 25th of September, the union officials kept the union hall closed. In this same hall were all the posters and banners, and the hall being locked prevented the workers from going on the picket line. This is what lost our strike. Some of these fakers are still in the union. We will call upon the workers to kick these fakers out of their positions and have a rank and file control.

—Rank and File Group of this Union.

NOTE:

We publish every Wednesday letters from textile, needle, shoe and leather workers. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and their efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Saturday of each week.

Roxy Dodson, Company Agent, Wrecking Local in Danville

UTW Branch Dwindles To 30 As Result of Expulsions

By a Worker Correspondent

DANVILLE, Va.—Saturday night Roxy Dodson, the president of the United Textile Workers Union local, framed and expelled Jim Crews on charges of being "a Communist." Jim Crews had been one of the hardest workers to build up the Danville local. He was one of the most militant, sincere and honest workers in the union. Because of his work for a strike during the general strike period he was permanently blacklisted by the mill owners. And now this company agent, Roxy Dodson, has framed him and had him expelled.

Saturday before last, Dodson attempted to expel Crews. But there was a good representation of the membership present and he won the fight against her. Then the next Saturday, when only nine members of the local were present, Dodson brought it up again.

They took two votes. Jim Crews was asked to leave the room both times. The first vote, according to Dodson, was a tie. The second vote was a 5 to 4 majority in favor of expelling him.

This action is an absolute violation of any democratic rights in the union. There is no by-law of the United Textile Workers constitution prohibiting its members from belonging to the Communist Party. But it is simply because Roxy Dodson is a company agent and does not want militant workers to get into the union that she does this. She bragged that the National Council had already given her permission to expel Crews on the charge of being a Communist.

Every evidence points to the fact that Mrs. Dodson is a company agent. In the strike period she knifed the strike. Even literature sent her by the U. T. W. stayed in her possession and was never distributed to the workers. She has made every attempt to keep the union from growing in Danville. And because of this there is only a handful of 20 or 30 in the union now. When a militant worker applies, she dominates the little handful of members and keeps him out. When one succeeds in getting inside, as Jim Crews did, she quickly begins pulling strings to have him expelled.

The outrageous and dirty action of this company agent must be exposed. Members of the United Textile Workers Union in other locals should help us in Danville by protesting this action. Jim Crews is appealing his case to the National Council. Even if he is not a Communist, he is a sincere and militant worker who does not believe in lying down before such cowardly and underhanded trickery. He is a real fighter.

Caught Red-Handed in Plot to Head Off Strike

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

DANVILLE, Va.—This is intended to be an example, a true and living one, of the type of leadership the A. F. of L. officials praise and advocate, and the company's bosses smile on.

Mrs. Roxie Dodson, president of U. T. W. Local 2057, opens and closes her meetings with the Lord's Prayer, and in between gives a lecture on the courage of women in past strikes and praises her own ability and courage. In every meeting that the writer ever attended, she has stated that for four years she has been without a job and working in and for the U. T. W. for nothing. Yet she wears better clothes than the average worker can afford. I have never seen her without an expensive looking pair of shoes on.

While she is presumably trying to build the local, it is apparent to most of us that her object is just the opposite of what she preaches. She fights to keep out militant workers. She picks a committee of three (her own choice) to investigate and pass on each applicant, and if he is found to be militant, the application never goes to the membership for a vote. Why is this? She absolutely dominates the present local because she has succeeded in getting militant workers framed out or their applications rejected. She recently had a militant worker kicked out because, she said, he was a Communist.

As long as she dominates the local she is in a position to carry out successfully every wish of the bosses as she has done in the past. In a closed meeting during the General Textile Strike, she told the members that she had a telephonic communication from Gorman to call off the local strike, which communication was denied by Gorman. The writer bought a newspaper carrying the story of the strike being called off as he stepped out of the hall. It is impossible to write and publish a story in ten minutes, so the paper must have had the story before the workers in the closed meeting knew about it.

To all who read this in and about Danville, I wish to say, if you are a textile worker, get into the union now and oust your enemy in the November election. Get inside and fight to make it a real militant, hard fighting trade union instead of a sewing circle, as one member so aptly described it.

As long as Roxie Dodson dominates the local here, it will never be a trade union. Stop her treachery by voting her out. Then and only then can we build a union to be reckoned with.

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the
Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

Medicine Has Its Fakers

Comrade M. M., of New York, writes:

"The writer would be greatly obligated to you if you could give him information as to the standing in the medical profession of M. W. Locke, Williamsbridge, Ontario, Canada. If, however, that information cannot be obtained readily, please inform me where these facts can be learned?

"This M. W. Locke professes to cure illnesses which are given up by other doctors. My mother, who is suffering from a slow paralysis of her limbs, mouth and joints, which doctors ascribe to a hardening of the arteries and softening of the brain, has been informed of this person and has been advised to go to Canada to take the treatments by her relatives, in spite of the fact that she is very poor.

* * *

Our Reply

You are right. Even if we had not looked up this man, on the basis of the information you give us, we would spot him for a faker. Any one who claims knowledge of methods of cure of disease by methods unknown to other doctors, is practicing the old army game. It is the rule in science and medicine (where these are honestly practiced) that all methods in investigation, diagnosis and treatment, are freely and widely announced to the profession of their check-up. No man's unsubstantiated work is accepted until it is investigated and reproduced by other workers. An honest man welcomes this additional proof. If the work holds up, it is then made public.

Your mother is suffering from the results of hardening of the arteries, you write; and also, several doctors have agreed on this. This is not a difficult diagnosis and likely they are correct. General hardening of the arteries is a part of advancing years. In some it is less. In others, like your mother, it is more marked. To date, no way of affecting this condition in the slightest has been found, and our knowledge of the riddle of life and old age has come nowheres near as yet to giving us an answer to this problem. It belongs to the future. Your mother's condition is incurable and progressive. There is no special treatment; only general treatment designed to make her more comfortable and to prevent unnecessary aggravation of her illness.

This M. W. Locke of Ontaria, Canada, is a member of the medical profession. His method of working consists of manipulation of the ankle joints of all patients brought to him. This may be of help in cases of fallen arches, scarcely for anything else. The current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, writes of him: "The publicity accorded Mohon Locke, Canada's newest contribution to faith healing, has aroused great interest among both the medical profession and the public. The profits to be derived from the sole of shoes from persons suffering with chronic disease affecting the bones and joints has induced many a department store to add a Locke Department to its Shoe Section."

Finally, the article ends by saying, "History shows that such charlatans and such systems come and go, while scientific fact and knowledge go on forever."

* * *

Lecture on Sex

The next lecture under the auspices of the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board will be presented by Dr. Frankwood E. Williams on Friday, Nov. 14 at Irving Plaza. The topic will be "Sex Attitudes as Factors in Mental Hygiene."

Contributions received to the credit of the Medical Advisory Board in its Socialist competition with Del, Mike Gold, Harry Gannes, Jacob Burck, David Ramsey and Ann Barton, in the Daily Worker drive for $60,000. **Quota—$1,500.**

Total to date $321.81

Every day of the Roosevelt New Deal shows the growing need of the Daily Worker. But the Daily Worker needs $60,000 to be able to deal more fully with the struggles of the working class. Support the Daily Worker! Send your contribution today to the $60,000 drive.

Worker Saved A Little At A Time to Aid 'Daily'

WHEN Frances G., of Holliday's Cove, W. Va., renewed her subscription, she did not forget the $60,000 campaign. "Enclosed you will find $8," she writes, "for my sub, which expires next month, and $2 toward the drive. This I saved for a long time, a little at a time. I hope everybody would do this bit." . . . Granada, Colo.—L. N. Thompson contributes $2. . . . Ironwood, Mich.—Orvin Mackay sends $6.05 for Unit 3, and John Mackay $4.30.

In New York, a group of painters in the A. F. of L. Opposition, recognizing the role of the Daily Worker in their struggles for improved conditions in the industry, contributed $19.25. . . . R. J. D., Jr., of Princeton, N. J., contributes $10.

With less than half of the $60,000 raised in the tenth week of the drive, contributions must be trebled to wipe out the "Daily's" deficit. Send whatever you have on hand in today, and continue with more collections!

Received October 29	$ 1436.82
Previously Received	26833.70
Total to date	28270.52

DISTRICT 1 (Boston)

Gustav Kellstede	1.00
Colin J. Cameron	2.00
R. Johnsen	1.00
Total October 29	4.00
Total to date	1216.79

DISTRICT 2 (New York City)

Sec 15 Unit 13 Lichtenstein	1.00	Custom Tailors Ind. Union	5.00
Sec 15 Unit 13 Hagen	1.00	Custom Tailors Ind. Union	20.00
Sec 15 Unit 13 Bernstein	1.50	Custom Tailors Ind. Union	.40
Sec 15 Unit 13 Dirdarian	.50	Un. Coun. Working Class Women	
Sec 15 Unit 13 Nevins	.50	Council 39	4.85
Sec 15 Unit 13 D. Rich	.50	Council 39	5.00
Sec 15 Unit 13 Oposman	.50	Council 12	5.00
Sec 15 Unit 13 Nietliz	.50	Council 28	1.10
Sec 15 Unit 13 Breslar	.50	Council 21	7.46
Sec 15 Unit 10	10.00	Council 55	.82
Sec 15 Unit 17	15.00	Council 19	3.80
Sec 15 Unit 4	2.00	Council 16	.93
Sec 15 Unit 6	2.50	Council 33	2.66
Sec 15 Unit 14	2.10	Council 5	1.00
Sec 15 Unit 1	1.30	Council 20	5.00
Sec 13	35.39	Council 47	2.95
Sec 15	17.30	Council 4	2.00
Sec 11 Unit 10	3.00	Council 21	1.00
Sec 15 Unit 11	3.00	Council 28	4.50
Sec 11	23.72	Council 39	1.50
Sec 11	6.25	Council 22	.50
Sec 7	14.09	Council 15	4.00
Sec 7 Unit 3	6.99	Council 32	2.00
Sec 7 Unit 4	.50	Council 26	15.00
Sec 7 Unit 13a	2.50	Council 5	10.00
Sec 17 Unit 13	8.89	Council 20	8.00
Sec 17 Unit 3	1.00	Daily Worker Chorus	10.00
Sec 17 Unit 12	18.00	Daily Worker Chorus	2.40
Sec 17	37.89	Daily Worker Chorus	2.02
Sec 17	9.45	I.W.O. Br 500, Penny Tax	22.33
Sec 16 Unit 7	1.55	A Friend	1.00
Sec 16	7.31	L. Branik	1.00
Sec 18	13.00	Max Enivel	1.01
Sec 3 Unit 3	1.80	Leon Schwartz, House Party	3.00
Sec 3 Unit 2	2.00	Martin Pepper	2.00
Sec 3	6.99	Fred Weinder	1.00
Sec 3	8.14	Jacob Fradin	1.00
Sec 20	10.00	M Thebs	1.00
Sec 20	5.81	C E Spelman	1.00
Sec 5 Unit 13	2.50	Jack Corey	2.03
Sec 5 Unit 8	1.00	Anon	1.00
Sec 5 Unit 22	6.10	Al Michaelson	1.00
Sec 5 Unit 11	.50	J Sakne	16.00
Sec 5 Unit 19	2.00	Chas Ratner	.25
Sec 2	600.00	Comrade Louis	.35
Sec 5	53.18	Frank Skolnick	1.00
Sec 5	14.55	Arthur G. a worker	.10
Sec 1 Unit 3	5.00	H L	1.00
Sec 15 Unit 7	9.00		
Arbeiter & Hammer Science Comm.	.89	Tot Oct 20	1203.57
Freiheit Mandolin Orch.	40.00	Tot to date	13115.35

DISTRICT 3 (Philadelphia)

H. Keeler	5.00
Total October 29	5.00
Total to date	3527.25

DISTRICT 4 (Buffalo)

Unit 504 Syracuse Sec.	2.50
Total October 29	2.50
Total to date	288.14

DISTRICT 7 (Detroit)

Mrs. John Ziegler	1.00	Sec 10 Unit 8	1.00
Freiheit Gesangs Far.	3.50	Sec 5 Unit 1	5.00
Sec 10 Unit 5	1.45	Sec 2 Unit 7	.60
Sec 10 Unit 5	1.86	Sec 2 Unit 7	1.00
Sec 10 Unit 8	2.16	Omer N. Stone	5.00
		Tot Oct 29	22.37
		Tot to date	968.75

DISTRICT 8 (Chicago)

Br 738 I.W.O.	3.00	C Cook	1.00
M Davies	1.00	K Urba	.50
Geo Kuchank	1.00	Geo Lugo	1.00
Williams	1.40	Bonita	1.00
Dor. H Mayer	2.00	Richard Esser	.50
B W Club	5.00	Tot Oct 29	18.49
M V Cook	1.00	Tot to date	2463.72

DISTRICT 9 (Minn.)

H. Keinonen	.25
Chas. Duraldewski	1.00
Total to October 29	1.25
Total to date	317.42

DISTRICT 10 (Omaha)

J. Randall	1.00
Total to October 29	1.00
Total to date	97.10

DISTRICT 11 (North Dakota)

A. J. McDonald	1.00
Total to October 29	1.00
Total to date	25.10

DISTRICT 12 (Seattle)

Astoria Section	7.75
Tacoma Section	9.50
Spokane	17.40
Seattle, Section 1	8.40
Aberdeen Section	1.50
Renton Section	2.50
Coeur d'Alene	6.57
Total to October 29	53.62
Total to date	275.21

DISTRICT 13 (California)

Collected by Workers Bookshop in San Francisco	49.30
Total to October 29	49.30
Total to date	361.99

DISTRICT 14 (Newark)

Wilson Unit 2	2.15
Br. 512 I.W.O.	5.00
Linden Unit	3.00
Br. 89 I.W.O., Perth Amboy	5.00
Kurtzman	1.00
Jack London Club, Elizabeth	4.00
J. Matuza	1.00
Total to October 29	21.15
Total to date	302.16

DISTRICT 15 (New Haven)

R.N.M.A.S., Springfield	1.00
M. Kutas	15.82
Springfield Unit	15.00
Unit 1, Bridgeport	8.00
Robert Cole	5.00
Unit 1, New Britain	1.75
Total to October 29	46.57
Total to date	523.89

DISTRICT 16 (Milwaukee)

Albert Seligson	.25
Abe Antin	.25
Arnold Mayer	.25
Joe Bronstein	.25
Total to October 29	1.00
Total to date	413.78

DISTRICT 25 (Florida)

F. Delange	1.00
Total to October	1.00
Total to date	63.00

Here Is My Bit Toward the $60,000!

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		$

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50 EAST 13th St. New York, N. Y.

IN THE HOME

By ANN BARTON

Vote Communist! Against Lynching!

THE news from Marianna, Florida, last week, depicting vividly pictures of rampant barbarism, lynching, hoodlumism, and terror, brings with stinging sharpness the realization of the need of every white worker to take his stand in the forefront of the battle against Negro oppression and for Negro liberation. How many Negroes have come North, driven out of their homes as a result of a drive of terror such was instituted in Marianna? How many Negroes have seen relatives or friends lynched? I have heard a leading Negro Communist tell the story of his own grandmother's lynching. Such lynchings are part of the attempt by the white rulers to terrorize a whole people so they will work for less wages. It is only through persistent participation of the white workers in the front ranks of militant, organized struggle for Negro rights that lynchings may be halted.

Susie Busse

Susie Busse, a Negro woman, who is the Communist candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in Judicial District No. 2, New York State has a lynching among her memories. Born in Little Rock, Arkansas, in the heart of the farming country, she saw a man taken out and lynched. She came to New York in 1915 with a keen desire to do something for her oppressed people. She worked in the Colored Republican Club in Flatbush, with that in mind. She worked with the Snyder Avenue Boys' Club, which is sponsored by the reformist Urban League.

Then she saw Negro and white organizing together in the Unemployed Councils. She saw white workers fighting the evictions of Negro workers. She heard of the mass mobilization by the International Labor Defense, of white and Negro workers to the defense of the Scottsboro boys. She began listening to Communist speakers agitate for the need of unity to fight Negro oppression and the common conditions of Negro and white workers. She felt in herself a warm response and became active in the Unemployed Councils in Borough Park, Williamsburgh. She organized unemployed in Flatbush, and worked in the Women's Council in Crown Heights. Realizing the need for more Communist theory among the workers, she became a member of the Board of the Brownsville Workers School, and is now on the executive committee of the new Crown Heights Workers School. She is a practical nurse as well as a housewife, and her life has brought to her the correctness of the Party platform for which she is campaigning. Especially that plank of the Communist platform, which calls for the "right of Negroes to any job, to practice any trade or profession, "the plank , which stands firmly against jim-crowism and lynching, for endorsement by the state and federal administration of the Negro Bill of Rights."

Women of New York! Vote for Susie Busse! Fight against Jim-Crow and Lynching! Vote against Jim-Crow and Lynching! Vote Communist! For Equal Rights for the Negroes and Self-determination for the Black Belt; for the Negro Bill of Rights!

* * *

Comrade Natalie's advice on clothes will be continued tomorrow.

Contributions received to the credit of Ann Barton, in her Socialist competition with David Ramsey, Jacob Burck, Del, Harry Gannes, Mike Gold and the Medical Advisory Board, in the Daily Worker drive for $60,000. **Quota—$500.**

Bonita	**$ 1.00**
Previously received	**16.70**
Total to date	**$17.70**

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2058 is available in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18. Size 12 takes 11¾ yards 54 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

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Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

The success of the Daily Worker $60,000 drive means a better, larger newspaper. Donate and get donations today. Send the money immediately to the "Daily!

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

ROBERT FLAHERTY is undoubtedly one of the finest film technicians alive. More than that, he is one of the bitter tribe of predestined poets who cannot yield to temptations such as Hollywood offers, but must express their own hearts. He has struggled mightily to be honest, and it has resulted in remarkable pictures like his "Moana of the South Seas," and "Nanook of the North."

One must be grateful for the work of any creator; there are too few of them in this dollar-worshipping capitalist world. But Flaherty's newest picture, "Man of Aran," now showing in New York, though it has been praised so lavishly by the critics, reveales a fatal flaw in his esthetics.

Mr. Flaherty, it is evident, believes in the specious glamor of capitalist individualism. Too much eloquent rhetoric has proved to hm that the only epic subject for an artist is a lonely man's duel with nature.

Today, this cult of the individual results only in decadence or falsity. One develops the ingrown morbidity of James Joyce and the Surrealists, or one has to shut the eyes to too many obvious facts. It's a blind alley, this individualism.

The reason is mainly economic. There can be no more Robinson Crusoes. There isn't a corner of the world that isn't caught up in the social scheme. In the smallest Kirghiz village the breath of Soviet emancipation is stirring. In the remotest African kraal, the natives work and die to pay tribute to one of the European imperialisms. And how about the monopoly trusts in America?

Marxists believe in individuality, in the right of each man to the highest flowering of his ego. This will be possible only under Communism, in a classless society. Under capitalism, where the ego of the masses is suppressed, exploited, or as in the case of the rich, mutilated into abnormal patterns, it can never be possible.

* * *

Travesty on Truth

IF A truthful artist wants to portray a man, he is bound to touch upon social problems. How can you picture a worker or farmer if you leave out the all-important problem of his wages and mortgages? Or how can you ignore the financial basis of the lives of the wastefully rich?

Some artists, therefore, turn to the primitive, in the romantic hope that here mankind may still be found unspotted by social determinism.

I am sure Mr. Flaherty has done this kind of thing as a form of escape. His Moana and Nanook were lyrical poems to nature, and praise of the beauty and heroism of the human animal. In his "Man of Aran" he has returned to this theme, of the individual against the universe.

And as the brilliant young Irish Marxian, Brian O'Neill, points out so ably in the current issue of the "New Masses" weekly, escape from the social struggle results in a travesty on the truth.

* * *

The Battle Against Nature

THE Aran Islands are off the west coast of Ireland, and have a population of 3,000. A steamer calls regularly from the mainland; the people have to buy things from there, and pay taxes for the upkeep of roads, the county insane asylum, etc.

"They have ceilidthe, (dances and sing-songs); they discuss politics and the world with degrees of sharpness; they go to mass; the priest takes his tithe from them and strives to keep their mind captive. But of all this, of the warm human relationships that are the outstanding feature of island life, there is no hint in Flaherty's film."

* * *

THIS is true. There are the great terrifying seas in Flaherty's film, as they break on the rocky coast of the Aran Islands. The hero, his wife and his boy, battle like mythical figures against the dangerous surf and the rocks. A few villagers help them occasionally with the fishing, but vanish like a well-trained and anonymous chorus whenever the real heroics are on. The family seems to live on a desert island.

* * *

The Market Relation

AS O'NEILL points out, knowing the Aran Islands intimately, Mr. Flaherty has been constrained, in his search for a Robinson Crusoe theme, to revive an old custom of the Aran Islanders, and present it as if it were true today.

The climax of the film is in a shark-fishing sequence, where the men capture, after a mighty struggle, a huge shark, whose liver is then boiled down to give them lamp-oil for the winter nights.

"But," says Comrade O'Neill, "Aranmen do not hunt sharks at all! It is herring and mackerel they fish for, and their catches are sold on the mainland. In other words, their life is a constant market relation. And the collapse of the market prices of fish, together with the inability of their out-of-date curraghs (canvas boats) to compete against the French and Scottish steam trawlers that fish the Irish waters, is making their livelihood more and more hazardous. It is many years since Aranmen sought shark's-livers for oil. They buy kerosene from the mainland. Again, Carlyle's cash-nexus."

* * *

Escape to the Primitive

HERE is an interesting example that proves the Marxist contention that failure to understand the social relationships results in a failure of art. Robert Flaherty is a great artist of the film. He is an intensely honest person. The bourgeois film world forbids him from truthfully showing social relationships, and so he turns to the primitive, in the hope that he can make an epic that will be above the class struggle.

And he does not succeed. He has to avoid a story, a clash, because that would involve social relationships. So his picture bogs down into dull spots, and its general trend is toward unreality. It is a great pity. What supreme pictures of the working class this man Flaherty is equipped to make. If he should ever decide to give up this whoring after strange gods, and dare to work in the Soviet Union, we would find that we had another Eisenstein or Pudovkin. Is it too late for him to dare?

Contributions received to the credit of Mike Gold in his Socialist competition with Jacob Burck, David Ramsey, Harry Gannes, Ann Barton, del and the Medical Advisory Board, in the Daily Worker drive for $60,000. Quota—$500.

Charles Dzaldowski	$ 1.00
Geo. Kuchank	1.00
Al Michaelson	1.00
Sec. 17 Unit 13	8.80
Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra	20.00
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Trotsky's "History" of Russian Revolution Refuted

THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

By Joseph Stalin

Stalin analyzes the main periods in the Bolshevik Revolution since 1917 and appraises its international significance.

Speeches and articles written in October and in the course of the polemics with Trotsky refute the historians of anti-Bolshevism.

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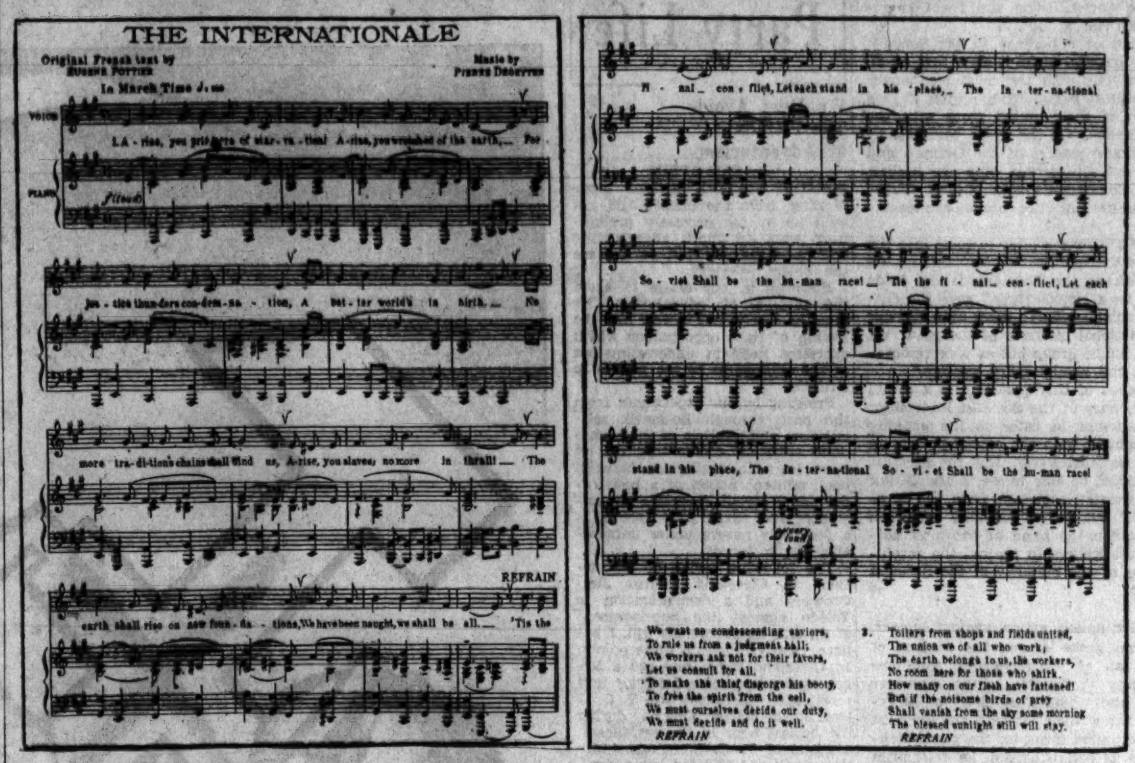
Song of the Revolutionary Working Class



THE INTERNATIONALE

THE INTERNATIONALE, new edition published by the Workers Music League, 10 cents a copy.

Reviewed by

CARL SANDS

THE Internationale!

Loved and sung by what millions of workers! On the march in China, on the picket lines in Connecticut, deep in Hungarian coal mines, in a secret place in Fascist lands where the mere humming of it above the breath means detection if not sure death, and in the Soviet Union, in broad daylight, on a stupendous industrial or farming project, men and women and children together, on a hike, at a social gathering in the Railway Workers' Clubhouse, shouted by choirs of full, healthy, free voices—how it is hated and feared by the few thousands who still hold in their hands the slipping control of capitalist greed, cursing as they watch the steady, relentless swelling of the great masses whose voices second only to whose hands shall destroy the exploiters' web and shall build the International Soviet that will be the Human Race!

The timid liberal half blushes half blusters his embarrassment as the singing marches pass. But the young lieutenant turns again in his mind to the lesson wherein it is taught what to do when the enemy's voices are heard singing the song across no man's land—again, too, with a shudder, to that other page that tells what to do when his own troops . . . answers back with the same song!

Eugene Pottier, the author of the words, was born in 1816, a French worker. After the siege of Paris he was elected a member of the Commune. With the bloody defeat of the Commune in May, 1871, he was convicted of conspiracy and was forced to flee to the United States. When amnesty was declared in 1880 he returned to France. Inspired by the glorious revolutionary struggle of the Commune, Pottier write, in June, 1871, in Paris the poem, **L'Internationale.** This and many others of his revolutionary lyrics were collected and published in 1888, a year after his death.

Pierre Degeyter, who wrote the music, was born in Lille in 1849—also a French worker. During the 1880's he organized a workers' chorus in Lille. In June, 1888, he wrote for this group the music to a shortened version of Communard Pottier's revolutionary poem. The song was first performed on June 26th of the same year at a gathering of workers in Lille. From here it spread to all corners of the earth.

In 1921, at the Socialist Congress in Tours, Pierre Degeyter was officially greeted as the composer of **L'Internationale.** In 1928, the Communist International invited him to its Sixth World Congress, where he was given a tremendous ovation. The workers of Moscow wanted him to stay with them. But the winters were too rigorous for the aged man and he returned to France, where he died, September 27, 1932. He was buried in red St. Denis, near Paris.

* * *

THE new edition of the **Internationale** does not change the melody or the words as known new throughout America through the Red Song Book; but a new piano accompainment, long in demand, has been added. It is fuller in harmony than the European arrangements hitherto available, but not difficult in any way. The chords in the right lie wthin the average reach and the bass always progresses in octaves. The bass is of the definitely "marching" type—it keeps going.

One weary bourgeois musician who looked over the score complained "It wore me out before I reached the refrain: 'Tis the final conflict.'" But the comrades hastened to assure him that the workers were stronger—they could not only keep going until they got somewhere but they actually enjoyed it and didn't care much of a whoop whether the weary bourgeois musician dropped by the wayside or whether some soft-hearted worker picked him up and carried him along.

The cover design by Bill Siegel, is in red, black and white—three marchers, one white, one black, one yellow—stepping up militantly with banners aloft and the other cohorts in the middle and near distance.

This new production of the Workers Music League comes not a bit too soon. As has only too often been observed, new recruits often do not learn the tune—and still less, the words—quite as quickly as they might. Scarcity of music has often been advanced as an alibi. But no longer!

Plotting the American Pogroms

This is the fourth installment of the fifth article by John L. Spivak, called "Plotting the American Pogroms," appearing weekly in the New Masses. In the previous parts, Spivak exposes the anti-Semitic activities of Congressman Louis T. McFadden of Pennsylvania, who attacked the Jews in a speech on the floor of the House, and had this speech distributed widely with the help of the Order of '76 and the Silver Shirts. In addition, Spivak proves that McFadden is just a plain crook, who speculated in worthless oil stock, and gypped the public through shady banking enterprises.

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

IV.

LET us study this honorable Congressman's business dealing a little more. I do not want to bore the reader, who must by this time be convinced that the Congressman is crooked.

McFadden had a swell racket. He organized a company, took this company's stock and borrowed real cash from his bank—(the people's money)—and gave in return a piece of paper endorsed by himself.

Let me illustrate. He had the National Phonograph Co. of Canton, Pa. At different periods the National Phonograph Company (his own) borrowed money from the First National Bank of Canton (his bank but the people's money) and the only security the bank got was a note endorsed by McFadden! In this way McFadden got thousands upon thousands of dollars of his depositors' money from his bank and when he entered the petition for bankruptcy the depositors were left holding the McFadden signatures, but the money was gone!

I could go on like this almost indefinitely, but I think I have proved that McFadden had a habit of getting the money and leaving the paper with someone else. As a matter of fact, a study of McFadden's creditors who got stuck with the paper, shows a long list of Jews!

It did not matter at all to McFadden whether it was Jew or Gentile who got stuck trusting him. It did not even matter to him that those who got stuck were poor workers in his own home town to whom he owed one and two dollar debts! When he left the people holding the bag, he left them good and proper.

* * *

I do not know what the honorable Mr. McFadden's political future will be. I do know, and by now I hope a great many more people know, what his past and present are. Congressman McFadden is obviously a little nervous, not only about his rather shady past, but his present when he is in such intimate contact with organizations close to Hitler's secret agents in the United States. When I called on Gulden some weeks ago I told him that McFadden had taken a bribe and had been mixed up in other peculiar transactions. Gulden refused to believe it and said that he would write and ask Mr. McFadden about it and inform him that I intended to publish such charges.

When I called McFadden by long distance last week for an appointment he answered the phone himself.

"Spivak, eh? Well, I don't know where I'll be. I'll be out in the district campaigning so I won't be able to see you."

"But you have an itinerary. Certainly you must know where you'll be during the next few days."

"I don't know where I'll be," he repeated. "What is that you want to see me about?"

He had just thought to ask.

"The New Masses is running a series on anti-Semitism in the United States—"

"Yes, yes, I know."

"I'd like to interview you since you are the only one who brought up this subject in Congress—"

"That wouldn't do me any good—wouldn't do any good," he caught himself.

"There are also some very grave charges against you and I think you should have a chance to answer them—"

"Oh!" There was silence at the other end of the wire. Then, "I have nothing to say." His suavity was gone. The voice was hard, cold.

"I'll take a chance on finding you in the district. Suppose we make it Wednesday—"

"I don't know where I'll be. Good night."

The telephone clicked. The honorable Congressman had hung up.

* * *

WEDNESDAY morning I appeared in the little town of Canton where the Congressman had conducted so many of his borrowings for his own companies from his own bank on his own signature. His wife did not know where he was and had no idea of where he could be. From other sources I learned that he was to be in Athens that night.

When I got to Athens he had already spoken and left hastily. Inquiries in the adjoining town of Sayre, where his campaign manager happened to be, met with the information that the Congressman was gone—no one knew where. Right in the midst of a political campaign, a Congressman had vanished! For a while I thought seriously of reporting his disappearance to the police!

Despite all the precautions the Congressman had taken a man walked over to me in the hotel where I was having a late lunch and whispered secretly:

"You looking for Louis McFadden?"

I nodded.

"He's apparently trying to avoid someone," he whispered through the corner of his mouth. "But you'll find him in Wayne county."

With that my mysterious informant vanished.

Wayne county was something like a hundred miles away—almost at the New York and New Jersey border and the farthest point of his district in that direction. It would take at least four hours driving to get there. I was tempted to leave immediately but wondered why I had been singled out for that bit of information and I telephoned to a man in Wayne county who would know if McFadden was expected that night. No, McFadden was not expected. As a matter of fact he knew that McFadden was to be in Towanda—not an hour's drive from Sayre—at six o'clock that night to see a man.

Why my mysterious informant wanted to get me off to the other end of McFadden's district, I do not know. At any rate I went to Towanda but by the time I got there the Congressman had vanished again—this time into thin air. It was really funny—this vanishing Congressman who hopped from place to place like a flea, trying to escape answering questions.

* * *

Next week Mr. Spivak will present evidence to show that Ralph M. Easley of the National Civic Federation, the hundred percent patriotic organization of which Matthew Woll, of the American Federation of Labor, is acting president, has been secretly disseminating anti-Semitic propaganda, holding secret meetings to stop the Jewish boycott of German goods and secretly reporting on the progress of his activities to George Sylvester Viereck, paid Nazi agent.

LABORATORY *and* SHOP

By David Ramsey

PAVLOV AND THE SOVIET UNION

When Ivan Pavlov was 85 years old on September 27, the Council of People's Commissars sent him greetings: "The Council especially notes your inexhaustible energy in scientific creativeness, the successes of which have deservedly placed your name in the ranks of the classics of natural science."

Accompanying the greeting was a decree announcing an annual award to be called after Pavlov, for the best work in the field of physiology. And to praise the qualifications of young physiologists, five stipends of 500 rubles a month are to be granted to the most promising students in the field. In addition the Council of People's Commissars granted a million rubles for the Pavlov biological station at Koltushi, and next year will publish the full collection of avlov's works, which have revolutionized physiology, and laid the foundation for a materialistic interpretation of the human consciousness and human personality.

This special concern of the Soviet Union for Pavlov and his researches is by no means exceptional. Every scientist who is conducting fundamental research, whether in atomic physics or dynamo design, receives large sums of money with which to conduct his work, the best instruments and as many's assistants as his work requires. In the Soviet Union, science is not the mistreated step-child of big business. It is regarded as an institution of the highest social value and as such is used for the benefit of the whole of Soviet society.

Pavlov's case is an especially interesting one, since it disproves the false claim, peddled by enemies of the Soviet Union, that the government supports only those scientists who fully accept its principles and tactics. He was given money, apparatus and other assistance at a time when he was an outspoken critic of the October Revolution. Horsly Gantt, an American paychiatrist who was a pupil of Pavlov, tells how "he was greatly depressed by the Russian Revolution, because he thought that the devastation of economic life (caused by the ravages of the civil war) would hamper science for a long time."

Despite the hardships of the civil war years and widespread sabotage on the part of many scientists, a decree was passd on January 24, 1921, by the Council of People's Commissars that provided for the encouragement and support of Pavlov's research. Gantt further notes that "the Soviet Government—has given him full liberty to speak and act as he pleases even when the object of criticism is themselves."

In 1930, the Soviet government organized an experimental biological station named after Pavlov, and designed to carry on his work on the broadest possible scale.

The full significance of the treatment accorded to Pavlov can only be gauged if one contrasts it with the treatment given to German scientists by the Nazis. We must also remember that under the Czarist regime Pavlov lived in a state of poverty. Because there were no proper conditions for his work, he had to keep his experimental dogs at home. Although he had attained world-wide fame, he was black-balled by the University of St. Petersburg while competing for a professorship. At another time, he was denied the chair of physiology at Tomsk University, because one of the Czar's ministers wanted the post for one of his pets.

The discrimination against Pavlov was mostly due to the materialistic nature of his work, despite the fact that he was the son of a priest and himself religious. This materialism brought him into disfavor not only in Russia, but also in England. In 1912, Pavlov was told by an English scientist that his work was not popular in England, because it was considered materialistic.

After the Revolution the barriers that had prevented Pavlov from reaching the full fruition of his work, were broken down. His attitude towards science and society underwent considerable modification.

Characteristic of his former attitude of the pursuit of science for its own sake, is the following incident that is told by one of his students. During the period of the Revolution, a student came 10 minutes late to the laboratory. "Why are you so late," Pavlov asked? "There is a revolution going on outside." "What difference does a revolution make when we have work to do in the laboratory?" was Pavlov's reply.

Today Pavlov takes great interest in the popularization of his work. He has supervised movies which tell about his research in a way that everyone can understand.

This is not the place to evaluate the vast amount of knowledge that Pavlov has given to us on how the brain functions, nor can we go into the limitations of his work which are the result of his mechanistic bias. At some other time the column will discuss this aspect of Pavlov's research. We shall close by citing the tribute of H. M. Mulier, one of the world's greatest biologists, who says:

"Pavlov has given us a most fruitful method whereby the phenomena that lie at the root of consciousness can be investigated in scientific terms and, through his example and the world wide movement that followed, it has tremendously strengthened the materialistic attack in the natural sciences."

It is this materialistic approach that the idealists fear, and accounts for their bitter attacks on his work at the recent meeing of th British Association for the Advancement of Science.

National Minorities Discussed in Stalin's 'October Revolution'

Writing on "The October Revolution and the National Question" in his book, "The October Revolution," just off International Publishers' press, Joseph Stalin gives a valuable example of the Marxist approach to an all-important phase of the proletarian revolution—the fight for the freedom of enslaved nations and colonies.

Stalin introduces his study, which first appeared in the Moscow Pravda in November, 1918, with a comparison between the February and October Revolutions in their relation to the national question.

The rise to power of the Russian bourgeois after the overthrow of tsarism did not lead to the abolition of national oppression. "The old, coarse form of national oppression gave way to a new, refined, yet more dangerous form of oppression," Stalin shows. In carrying on the imperialist war, which meant a war for new lands and new enslavement of peoples, the Kerensky government intensified rather than solved the problem of national freedom.

"It was becoming obvious that the liberation of the toiling masses of the oppressed nationalities and the abolition of national oppression were inconceivable without a break with imperialism, without overthrowing' one's own' national bourgeoisie and without the seizure of power by the toiling masses themselves. This became apparent after the October Revolution."

Stalin brilliantly demonstrates the world importance of the October revolution. He shows how it "has broken the sleep of centuries of the toiling masses of the oppressed nations of the East and drawn them into the struggle against world imperialism." It "is the first revolution in the world that provided the workers and peasants of the West with a living and salutary example and urged them on to the path of real liberation from the yoke of war and imperialism. . . .

"Thus the October Revolution, by establishing ties between the nations of the backward East and the advanced West, draws them together into the joint camp of the struggle against imperialism."

TUNING IN

7:00 P. M.-WEAF—Pickens Sisters, Songs
WOR—Sports Resume—Ford Frick
WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
WABC—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
7:15-WEAF—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
WOR—Marion Chase, Songs
WJZ—Plantation Echoes; Mildred Bailey, Songs; Robison Orchestra
WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30-WEAF—Uncle Ezra—Sketch
WOR—McGoldrick Campaign Talk
WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
WABC——Paul Keast, Baritone
7:45-WEAF—Frank Buck's Adventures
WOR—Dance Music
WJZ—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
8:00-WEAF—Just Suppose—Play, With Mary Pickford, Actress
WOR—Lone Ranger—Sketch
WJZ—Call the Wagon—Sketch
WABC—Easy Aces—Sketch
8:15-WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
8:30-WEAF—Wayne King, Orchestra
WOR—Variety Musicale
WJZ—Lanny Ross, Tenor; Salter Orchestra
WABC—Alexander Gray, Baritone; Elizabeth Lennox, Contralto
9:00-WEAF—Fred Allen, Comedian
WOR—Footlight Echoes
WJZ—20,000 Years in Sing Sing—Sketch, With Warden Lawes
WABC—Nino Martini, Tenor; Kostelanetz Orchestra
9:30-WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
WJZ—John McCormack, Tenor
WABC—George Burns and Gracie Allen, Comedians
9:45-WOR—Variety Musicale
10:00-WEAF—Lombardo Orchestra; Pat Barnes, Narrator
WJZ—Dennis King, Songs
WABC—Broadcast to and From Byrd Expedition; Warnow Orchestra
10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
WJZ—Mme. Sylvia, Narrator
10:30-WEAF—National Forum
WOR—Variety Musicale
WJZ—Denny Orchestra; Harry Richman, Songs
WABC—The Making of Americans—Gertrude Stein, Author
10:45-WABC—Mary Eastman, Soprano
11:00-WEAF—The Grummits—Sketch With "Senator" Ford
WOR—Moonbeams Trio
WJZ—Kings Gpards Quartet
WABC—Belasco Orchestra

Contributions received to the credit of Del in his Socialist competition with Mike Gold, Harry Gannes, the Medical Advisory Board, Ann Barton, Jacob Burck and David Ramsey, in the Daily Worker drive for $60,000. Quota—$500.

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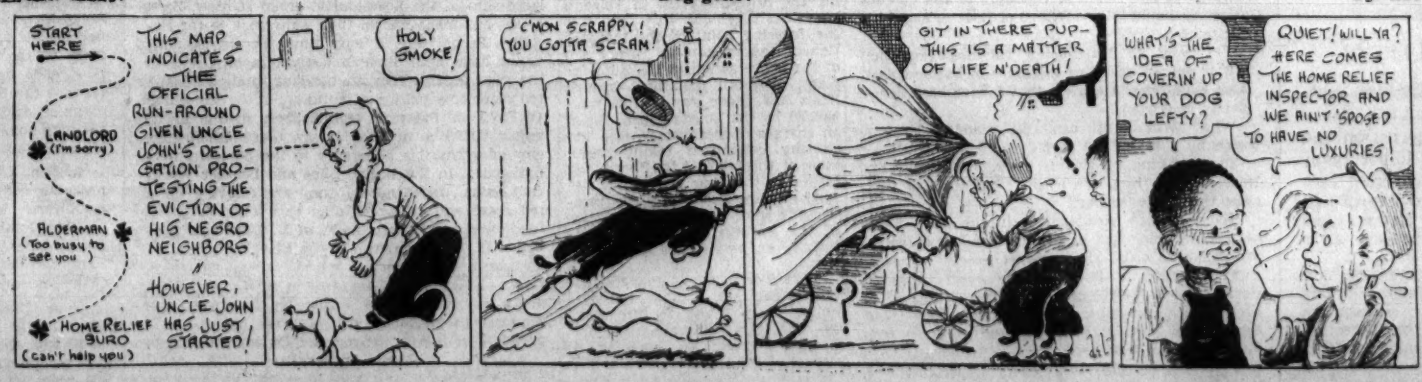
Little Lefty — **Dog-gone!** — *by del*



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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31,

A. & P.--Union Smashing and High Profits

THE union smashing drive of the employers broke out on another front when the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company announced the lockout of 1900 Cleveland employes in an attempt to prevent a union agreement. The announcement by the A. and P. of its withdrawal from Cleveland has served as the rallying point for all the Chambers of Commerce and the employers' organizations to intensify, throughout the country, the anti-union campaign.

The workers of the United States, who are also the consumers of the products distributed by this chain grocery company, must answer this union-smashing campaign of the employers. The issues must be made clear.

The A. and P. company, with over 15,000 stores, is a rabid anti-union concern. Seven unions in Cleveland united to secure union conditions in the Cleveland A. and P. stores. The company began firing union members right and left. The stores were picketed by the union members. The lockout, in order to uphold the company's blacklist and discrimination, followed.

A look at the profits of the A. and P. company gives the key as to why the A. and P. wants to smash the unions. In the year ending Feb. 28, 1934, the company made a net profit, after all deductions for taxes, depreciation and the like, of $20,478,000.00. In the year ending Feb. 28, 1933, net profits were $22,793,000.00. On September 1, 1934—just two months ago—the company was making so much profit that they declared an extra dividend of a dollar a share for the year to common stock holders in addition to the regular quarterly dividend.

It is to maintain these colossal profits, to enable the multi-millionaire Hartford family, owners of the A. and P., to live in luxury, that the A. and P. is determined to smash the unions. This is the issue in the A. and P. fight.

The company has rolled up this immense profit by paying notoriously low wages, and exacting long hours and complete servility from its employes. The company is linked with Wall Street since as early as 1925. John Hartford, president of the A. and P. is one of the directors of the Morgan bank, the Guaranty Trust Company.

The N.R.A. boards of the Roosevelt government, which are carrying on the employers' anti-union, wage-cutting drive, are already trying to end the strike on the employers' terms, to tie up the unions' demands in endless arbitration. William Green has personally taken a hand to break the strike.

The workers of the entire country must not allow the union-smashing drive of the A. and P. company to succeed. Picket lines should appear at every A. and P. store in the country. The A. and P. stores should be picketed both by the unions and by consumers. The Women's Councils and other such groups should get on the job at once.

Support the fight of the A. and P. workers for decent conditions and union recognition.

Spread the strike of the A. and P. workers to all chain stores!

Fight against the low wages and the high prices which enable the A. and P. to enrich the wealthy stock holders at your expense.

Build the Party

IN THE election campaign now drawing to a close thousands of workers have become acquainted with the program of the Communist Party. At hundreds of mass meetings throughout the country workers have listened to Communist Party speakers analyze the vital isues of the election campaign. Many of these workers have secured and read one or more of the pamphlets of the Communist Party. Other thousands have read the leaflets and newspapers of the party.

More important, in the struggles for the demands of the workers which the Communist Party is daily carrying on, thousands of workers have seen in action the fighting capacity of the party. In the strikes and struggles for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill; the fight for the Scottsboro Boys; the anti-war campaign, etc., these workers have fought side by side with the members of the Communist Party.

But in the Election Campaign, HOW MANY NEW WORKERS ARE WE TAKING INTO THE COMMUNIST PARTY? How many times have we talked personally to these working class fighters, and made a personal appeal to them to join the Communist Party? How many of those who approve of the Communist Party program for the Election Campaign, are we going to retain in the fight—every day—after the election campaign is over?

The Communist Party is conducting a RECRUITING DRIVE for new members at this time. The Election Campaign will not be successful unless active workingclass fighters who are going to **Vote Communist**, are brought into the Communist Party.

Now, in the final stages of the election campaign, every party member as a vital part of the campaign, should recruit new members into the Communist Party. BUILD THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Gitlow & Co. Arrive

WHEN the Lovestonite renegades were expelled from the Communist Party for their anti-Communist theories on the "Golden Era" of American imperialism and their corrupt, anti-workingclass deeds, the prophecy was made by the Party that they were rapidly traveling the road backwards into the camp of social reformism, into the camp of the reactionary Socialist Party leadership.

What was then a scientific prophecy has now become a political reality. Ben Gitlow, Herbert Zam and a motley crew of former Lovestonites are knocking on the door of the Socialist Party requesting to be allowed to enter its ranks. The Gitlow clique has won the right to beg association with the Waldmans and Cahans by joining with the Bauers, the Wels, the Leiparts and the MacDonalds in the vilest slanders against the Communist International, the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the U. S.

In its statement of adherence to the Socialist Party, the Gitlow handful make it clear that on all issues they are at one with the most reactionary leaders of the Socialist Party. They do not utter a word of criticism of their united front with the strike-breaking Greens. Of the great betrayals by the Social Democratic leaders of the German and Austrian proletariat, Gitlow has only the highest praise. For the Communists who bitterly fought these betrayals, he has only the slimiest condemnation.

That he and his followers offer to come into the Socialist Party as the most willing servants of the Waldmans, the Cahans, the Thomases is also made clear. "It would be a serious error," says the Gitlow statement of submission, "to carry over into our new party any factional interests of the past. We are joining not a single group but as a representative stream from the revolutionary workers."

The first sentence of this quotation is a salute to the most reactionary of the Socialist leadership; the second, an attempt to cater to the growing revolutionary discontent with the official policies in the ranks of the Socialist Party. But the Socialist Party members should be able to see in the Gitlow gang not "a representative stream from the revolutionary workers," but a foul smelling backwash entering to strengthen the hand of the most corrupt and reformist leadership against the revolutionary aspirations of the majority of the Socialist Party membership.

* * *

AS THE desire for united action against hunger, war and fascism grows among the workers of the entire world, all of the renegades, from the counter-revolutionary Trotzkyites, to the panderers to the "strength" and "indestructability" of American imperialism, throw their lot with the Socialist leaders against the united front, for the strengthening of all elements of social-fascism, for reformism as against revolution, for the enemies of the Soviet Union.

Now it happens that Messrs. Waldman and Cahan do not want to permit the Gitlow penitents to enter their sacred precincts of betrayal without severe public chastisement.

But nobody will take this drama of penitence too seriously. Norman Thomas, that supple bridge between the "left" National Executive Committee, and the thoroughly hated Waldmans and Cahans, has already given his priestly blessings to the prodigal sons.

The New Leader, the Socialist organ firmly under the control of the Waldman, Oneal, Cahan clique, itself had given Gitlow a warm invitation to re-enter the smelly swamp of reformism. The week before Gitlow publicly announced his entry into the Socialist Party, this organ of the Waldmans who now claim the door is "closed," declared:

"Some of you have been members of various parties which you have been compelled to leave (kicked out, would be more accurate) because their tactics have been so badly adapted to the achievement of the great end you seek. . . . **To you the Socialist Party offers a welcome**, not as groups or as potential factions, but as loyal comrades in the great cause of achieving Socialism in our time."

It was precisely to comply with this request of the Waldmans, et al, that the Gitlow gang formulated its plea of acceptance.

The touchstone of all of the most reactionary forces within the Socialist Party which will finally embrace the prodigal backwash is their common opposition to the united front with the Communist Party. In this respect, the Waldmans and Cahans will see in the Gitlow clique allies of the most reliable sort.

Despite all of the maneuvers of the Socialist leadership, from their united action with the corrupt A. F .of L. bureaucracy to their unholy alliance with the filth cast off from the healthy growth of the Communist Party organism, the main issue, the issue of the united front, must not be lost sight of.

A united front of the two parties is a burning necessity. Throughout the world the danger of war and fascism grows apace. The Socialist leaders squirm and twist in the most frightful contortions in their efforts to avoid the united front. The rank and file of the Socialist Party on numerous occasions have mandated their leaders to establish this united front. This united front must be established. It will be established. Only in this way will the great forces of the revolutionary workers in the Socialist Party be able to mass their forces with the Communist Party in the battle against hunger, war and fascism.

A Good Investment

THE Democratic and Republican Parties received close to a half million dollars in campaign contributions from the duPonts, the country's biggest manufacturers of war munitions. Such was yesterday's revelation by the Senate Investigations Committee.

The du Ponts control the country's nitrate, cellulose, rayon, and poison gas production.

They are part of the clique of powerful Wall Street monopolists who dominate the country's economic and political life. These multi-millionaire industrialists contributed with complete impartiality to both capitalist parties.

One du Pont gave $43,000 to the Republican Party. Another gave $178,000 to the Democratic Party. One handed $147,000 to Roosevelt's political machine; another at the same time found it advisable to hand out large sums to the Republicans.

Nothing could better illustrate the complete way in which the Wall Street industrialists dominate and hire both capitalist parties as their servants and agents.

Their "contributions" to Roosevelt's party have produced rich dividends for the du Ponts. The investment in Roosevelt has paid them very good returns in the past year or so.

Thanks to Roosevelt's N.R.A.-New Deal policies in the chemical and auto industries, the du Ponts reaped $38,728,000 in net profits during the past nine months compared with a net profit of $26,437,000 last year, almost a 50 per cent profit increase in nine months of the N.R.A.! Not bad for the du Ponts!

Is it any wonder then that the spokesman for these Wall Street munition kings, Pierre S. du Pont, chairman of the Board of Directors of the du Pont Company, should talk as follows of Roosevelt and his policies:

"I went to Washington thinking that the N.R.A. was an upsetting influence in business and labor conditions. I confess that I have been completely converted."

What Wall Street capitalist wouldn't be converted by a $38,000,000 profit?

The meaning of this is clear. Roosevelt, like Hoover before him, are nothing but tools of their class, the capitalist class.

Today, in the elections, as in the daily fights against the employers, it is the working class against the capitalist class, **class against class.**

The Communist Party does not get "contributions" from the du Ponts. It is the revolutionary party of the working class, organizing the fight against just such exploiters as the du Ponts, and fighting to end for good the rule of these parasites who get fat on the slaughter of imperialist war. Vote Communist!

Party Life

We Must Avoid The Pitfalls of Adventurism

By SAM STEIN

DEMONSTRATIVE actions separated from the masses and not built up by the necessary preliminary work—in short, adventuristic actions—invariably fail to achieve the object in view.

However, in our desire to avoid the pitfalls of adventurism, we must be careful not to veer into the swamp of right opportunism which expresses itself in underestimation of the willingness of the masses to struggle.

Profiting by our experiences from the past, through Bolshevik self-criticism and analysis of the immediate situation confronting us, we must learn to distinguish between bold, militant action of a high order under certain favorable circumstances and adventuristic action of a foolhardy nature under unfavorable circumstances.

The following review of two actions in Cleveland against Jim-Crowism and a demonstration in Toledo against the imprisonment of an anti-fascist worker will, I believe, clearly illustrate these points: In Cleveland some time ago a Negro worker was refused service in a restaurant. Thereupon the Y. C. L. took up the matter. One day during the busiest hour in the restaurant, a group of Y. C. L.'ers came into the place and ordered some food. Working according to the plan of action which was drawn up, a Negro comrade entered. He was refused service. The group seated at the table, at this signal, arose, shouting and demanding that the Negro worker be waited on. Whatever handy objects the comrades could lay their hands on they seized and threw at the walls and mirrors. Chapin's restaurant, on guard because of some previous protests against its jim-crow policies, had employed a number of thugs to stifle exactly such actions. These hoodlums leaped upon the comrades who were greatly outnumbered and beat them. Arrests followed. What were the results of this action? 1) Jim-crowism was not smashed. 2) A number of the comrades were temporarily demoralized by this setback. 3) The people in the restaurant eating, were antegonized rather than drawn closer to us by the manner in which the action was carried out.

Here we see a clear case of adventurism—substitution of an individualist form of action for mass action—isolation of the struggle from the masses—an attempt to carry through an action under unfavorable circumstances considering the balance of forces.

* * *

LEO GALLAGHER, I. L. D. attorney, in Cleveland with Mother Wright on National tour, was beaten up by the manager of Mills Restaurant when he insisted that she be served. The I. L. D. correctly responded to this act by issuing 20,000 leaflets calling for the workers to demonstrate before the Mills restaurant. An explanation of what is behind the policy of Jim-crowism was given in the leaflet. On a three days' mobilization over 800 workers answered the I. L. D. appeal and demonstrated before the very door of the restaurant. Over 5,000 people witnessed the demonstration and had the issues brought before them. Backed by the mass protest of the thousands on the outside, a committee entered and after a half hour compelled the management to immediately give service to the Negro people. More than twenty were served within the next hour.

At a Free Thaelmann demonstration in Toledo a worker was arrested by Sheriff deputies and lodged in the County Jail. He was charged with tying a free Thaelmann sign on a statue in Court House Square. Just before the arrest took place, one of the speakers had completed a talk on the mass defense policy of the I. L. D. The committee in charge decided to call upon the workers to march to the County jail to demand the release of the arrested worker. Of the 600 workers present almost all without exception paraded to the jail, shouting slogans, "Free Brother Buchanan" (the name of the arrested worker), "Free Ernst Thaelmann," "Free all anti-fascist prisoners." The jail gate was swung open and the workers marched right into the jail yard, flush up against the jail and demonstrated directly underneath the cell windows. A committee entered the jail and presented its demand that the worker be released. Within 20 minutes he was set free.

* * *

ON the surface the call of the leaders to march to the jail appears to be an act of adventurism considering the demonstrators were not prepared for such a turn of events and therefore had no organized defense committee. 2) The workers the rest of Lucas County. Mayor Klotz, former Socialist, now Republican, at the same time also was the recipient of much of the workers' indignation in Toledo because marched right up the very heart of the capitalist terror system, a veritable arsenal, in comparatively small numbers. The leaders of the demonstration took all this into consideration and more too. Sheriff Krieger, whose deputies murderously assaulted the workers picketing the Auto-lite plant in Toledo's historic struggle at this time was the focusing point of the indignation of the workers in Toledo and of the police action at the Auto-lite plant. A recall movement against Klotz was under way at this time, backed by the Toledo papers, based on charges of inefficiency, etc. The steering committee taking cognizance of this felt that the Sheriff and Mayor at this time should not risk further impairment of their prestige and the heightened indignation of the workers of Toledo, by attacking an anti-fascist demonstration.

We will deal sledge-hammer blows at the capitalist system and gain victory after victory for the working class by working militantly, following the correct line, avoiding the morass of right opportunism and at the same time keeping clear of adventurism.

VOTE COMMUNIST—AND VOTE FOR YOURSELF!

By Burck

Burck will give the original drawing of his cartoon to the highest contributor each day towards his quota of $1,000.

Contributions received to the credit of Burck in his Socialist competition with Mike Gold, Harry Gannes, "del," the Medical Advisory Board, Ann Barton, David Ramsey, in the Daily Worker drive for $60,000. QUOTA—$1,000.

Jack London Club, Elizabeth, N. J.	$ 4.00
Robert Cole (gets cartoon)	5.00
J. Matuza	1.00
Williams	1.49
Previously received	108.07
Total to date	$119.56

AFL Leaders in Elections Again Prove Foes of Workers

By CARL REEVE

(*Continued from Page* 1)

labor drive which is the principal concern of the employers' boards—the N. R. A. boards.

The A. F. of L. leaders have endorsed Democratic Party candidates right and left. They have recently issued statements endorsing democratic congressional candidates in batches of a half dozen. The lynch party of the South has the complete endorsement of the Green bureaucracy. The Roosevelt party, which is trying to outlaw strikes and is spokesman for the bankers and employers in cutting unemployment relief and cutting wages by means of its "arbitration" boards, is fully supported by William Green and Co. The A. F. of L. officialdom of Alabama brazenly supports the Democratic Ku Klux Klan candidate for governor in the primaries (a pal of Roosevelt).

But the A. F. of L. is "non-partisan" when it comes to support of the employers' candidates. Joseph Ryan, president of the International Longshoermen's Association and Green henchman, boasts publicly of his adherence of the Tammany Hall machine (in which he is a not unimportant cog).

But the A. F. of L. leaders, including Ryan, to show their "non-partisan" nature, also support McGoldrick, Republican-Fusion candidate for controller in New York, and support La Guardia, Republican Mayor of New York. They endorsed La Guardia, who has slashed unemployment relief, cut city employes' wages, helped break the taxi strike, and set up a police rifle regiment to break strikes. The Republican Party itself supports all the anti-labor acts of the New Deal.

Green and the Socialist Leaders

Green's "non-partisan" policy extends to all the other parties which support the employers' program. As an example of the close alliance between the Green machine and the Socialist Party leaders, Green supported the election of David Dubinsky, leading Socialist, as a new member of the A. F. of L. executive council at the recent convention. Not only that but a general get-together of Socialist Party and A. F. of L. leaders was held at a meeting in the Socialist headquarters, the Rand School. We find on the same platform Louis Waldman, New York leader of the Socialist Party; Chester Wright, Green's publicity man; B. C. Vladeck, editor of the Socialist Forwaerts; Francis Gorman, who sold out the textile strike and Green henchman, and other A. F. of L. and Socialist Party leaders. They united on a common program—that of acceptance of Roosevelt's "truce" and prevention of the spreading textile strike against discrimination and wage cutting.

The united front of the Green leadership in the election campaign (and at all times) is a broad one. All agents of the employers are represented. The New Leader is conducting a campaign to prove that Green's policies are progressive, after all. Such headlines as "A. F. of L. fights fascism," are rife in the New Leader. The New Leader is straining to convince the workers that the recent Green-controlled A. F. of L. convention was "a forward step."

Enter the Lovestoneites

Here the Lovestoneites, those anti-working class elements of whom the Communist Party purged itself in 1929, enter the picture. Not only has a large slice of the Lovestoneite group (Gitlow, Zam, et al) just made known their adherance to the Socialist Party. For a long time the Lovestoneite group have been staunch supporters of Green in the trade unions. They are carrying through Green's red scare of expulsion of militants in the silk union (U.T.W.) in Paterson (Eli Keller); in the dyers' union (U.T.W.) in New Jersey (Jack Rubinstein, now admitting his adherence to the Second International). In the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union (independent) they are carrying on a red scare and trying to drag this union into the small and reactionary A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe Union (I. Zimmerman). In the I.L.G.W.U., S. Zimmerman, Lovestoneite, helped elect Dubinsky, Green's colleague, as president of that union. Zimmerman's whole group voting for Dubinsky, and Zimmerman graciously accepting the post as vice-president of the union from the Dubinsky machine.

Muste Inches In

The picture of this "non partisan" united front of Green would be incomplete without mention of the Trotskyists. One need only note that in the Minneapolis Central Labor Council, Grant Dunne, Trotskyite leader of the Teamsters' local, recently seconded a motion to thank Governor Olson for his "help" to the striking teamsters. Olson, Farmer-Laborite, manifested this help by placing the city under martial law, prohibiting picket lines, running scab trucks with his guardsmen, and raiding union headquarters.

A. J. Muste, leader of the "American Workers Party" group, gives his mite of encouragement and approval to Green. He writes an article in last week's New Republic, entitled, "The A. F. of L. Inches Left." Like the Socialist Party and Lovestoneite leaders, Muste also adds his encouragement to Green. He plays up the decision to create vertical unions in cement, aluminum and auto as a big victory for industrial unionism. He completely suppresses the clauses in this same resolution placing the unions directly under Green's control and also eliminates the clauses which praise craft unionism and reiterate indorsement of the craft union principles. He gives Green's red scare a boost, speaking of, "a possibly justifiable campaign against some of the official Communist Party tactics in the trade union field." He covers this policy over with mild "criticism."

A. F. of L. members should give thought to the fact that the Green bureaucracy and its satellites—Socialist leaders, Lovestoneites, Trotskyists, Musteites, etc.—in their non-partisan policy, all single out the Communist Party for attack. The Green machine supports Republican, Socialist and Democratic candidates only. For the Communist Party they evince unreserved hatred. They try to drive the Communists out of the trade union movement.

The Green officialdom knows that they cannot put over the employers' program of no strike, no fight, cooperation with employers, folded hands while the employers cut wages and smash unions—unless they suppress the militant rank and file fighters in the trade unions.

The Communist Party, the only party of the working class, is the only party supporting the program of the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee. The Communist Party is the only party carrying on a class struggle program in the trade unions—a program of rank and file control of the unions in order to carry forward the fight for better wages, shorter hours, union recognition, against company unions and wage cuts, and for all the elementary rights of the workers, including the right to strike and organize.

The Communist Party is the only party that exposes the sell-out policy of the Green bureaucracy (for example, the Gorman textile sell-out). It is the party which originated and which fights unreservedly for passage of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 7598. The Communist Party declares that the employers and the workers have nothing in common, that only a fight against the policies of the employers, their government boards, and their agents in the ranks of labor, the A. F. of L. misleaders, will win better conditions for the workers.

The Communist Party is the only party which carries forward the campaign for the complete unity and solidarity of the working class in the fight for its demands and rights. Against the united front of the employers, the government, and the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, the Communist Party puts forward the united front of the workers, regardless of union affiliation, to defeat the employers' wage cutting, union smashing attack, and to win better conditions.

A. F. of L. and Socialist workers! Vote Communist and defeat the red scare of Green and the employers! Maintain the unity of the workers!

Vote Communist and hit hard at the no-strike truce of Roosevelt and Green, which means a free hand for the anti-labor drive of the bosses and their government!

Vote Communist, for the Rank and File program in the A. F. of L. unions—for development of strikes and struggles for better conditions!

Vote Communist—for Rank and File control of the trade unions!

Vote Communist—Join the Communist Party!

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Roosevelt Gov't at War New Planes to China Mainstay of Anti-Red War

THE Roosevelt government is at war against the Chinese Soviets. This war, like the Japanese war in Manchuria, has not been officially declared. It is carried on in secret, and behind the mask of Chiang Kai Shek. But the fact remains, the mainstay of the present war by the Chiang Kai Shek's forces against the Chinese Soviets is the American military assistance, chiefly in the form of bombing planes and skilled military aviators.

For weeks, now, the American publication in China, "The China Weekly Review," has been advertising the arrival of the Boeing Type P-26 fighter, "the fastest and most formidable pursuit plane ever seen in this part of the world."

The plane has already arrived in China. And with it on the S. S. President Grant on October 2 came Edward Dorsey, who had been given "a short leave" by the U. S. War Department, "to demonstrate in China the new type of military tactics of which this airplane is capable."

* * *

THE Roosevelt government, which has fostered the supplying of bombing planes to Chiang Kai Shek for war against the Chinese Soviets,

"Practically all the planes in Kiangsi (for use against the Chinese Soviets) are of American manufacture," writes Stuart Lillico, an American newspaperman, in his article, "Warfare in Red China" ("Current History," October, 1934). "At the airdrome in Nancheng, which is used as the base of operations in this campaign, twelve light bombers are stationed. Nancheng, further to the rear, has about twenty, and at Hangchow, near Shanghai, seventy more are reported ready for action as soon as pilots are available. Each light plane carries ten bombs in racks under the wings and has a machine gun mounted at the back of the observer's cockpit."

* * *

PILOTS, says Mr. Lillico, "are trained by American instructors, at the government aviation school at Hangchow, and usually are sent to the front immediately on graduation."

In this manner, the Roosevelt government not only provides Chiang Kai Shek with the machines of mass destruction and murder, but with the U. S. Army trained instructors to teach the Chinese aviators how to use them against Soviet villages and the Red Army.

"The planes," continues Mr. Lillico, "have literally become the backbone of the anti-Communist drive."

Hence, the Roosevelt government is literally the backbone of the war against the Chinese Soviets.

* * *

THE Senate Arms Inquiry brought out the fact that the $40,000,000 so-called wheat and cotton loan granted by the Roosevelt regime to the Chiang Kai Shek government was used entirely for the purchase of war materials. Most of this money is going to the American airplane manufacturers for fighting planes, instructors, airplane bombs, poison gas and machine guns for war against the Chinese Soviets.

The latest Boeing Type P-26 fighting plane is specifically designed for fighting against the Chinese Soviets and the Red Army. "This fighter," says the China Weekly Review, "is equipped with a Pratt & Whitney Wasp engine of the latest type, supercharged to 500 h. p at 11,000 feet altitude. Its performance is unexcelled by any standard type fighter, since it has a top speed of 235 miles per hour and it can climb to 10,000 feet altitude in only 4½ minutes. One of the most outstanding features is its remarkable range, which is over 1,100 miles. The range is accomplished without the use of special or additional fuel tanks."

* * *

IN the air, Chiang Kai Shek has the assistance of the best American military specialists; on land, of the Nazi military experts.

Yet, despite these tremendous forces of imperialism and of the 1,000,000 troops of the butcher Chiang Kai Shek, the Red Armies of China have been able to achieve some great victories in Szechuan, Kweichow and other provinces. The new planes sent from the U. S. to aid Chiang Kai Shek are for a concentrated drive on the Central Soviet districts in Kiangsi. The Red Armies there are putting up a heroic battle against the greatest odds.

In the United States, with the New Deal President using money that should go to the starving unemployed, and to the vets, to supply Chiang Kai Shek with the latest fighting planes to kill the revolutionary workers and peasants of China, we have done very little against it. What have we done to fight against the shipment of these planes to kill our brothers in China? What have we done to expose and fight our own imperialists, who are the most deadly fighters and enemies of the Chinese Soviets?

The slogan "Defend the Chinese Soviets!" means to now stop the shipment of arms from the U. S. against the Chinese workers and peasants.

Contributions received to the credit of Harry Gannes in his Socialist competition with Del, Mike Gold, the Medical Advisory Board, Ann Barton, Jacob Burck and David Ramsey, in the Daily Worker drive for $60,000. Quota—$500.

M. Cook	$ 1.00
C. Cook	1.00
K. Urba	.50
Previously received	110.17
Total to date	$112.67